THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

ODE TO HOPE.

Seraph of golden wing!
An humble lyre is tun'd to thee;
No bard of fame, the minstrel string
With magic fingers sweeps—no lofty song
Now "steals the breezy lyre along,"
With notes of gentle melody;
An humble strain I sing,
Attun'd to thee—to thee I sing

Enchanting Hope! the human heart,
When first it throbs with life, thy influence feels,
And when at last, the soul and body part,
Until that parting, still thy soft voice steals
Like cooling breezes, soothing summer heat,
Over the drooping soul—till life and Hope both fleet.

First and last passion of existence thou!
When sorrows' clouds have gather'd round my brow,
From thee a gleam of light I caught,
A gleam with bliss and comfort fraught.
Too oft deceive, for the dream
Of joy it raised, fled with the gleam
Too soon—yet like a gentle shower
Revives the tender, drooping flower;
So has my soul by thee, been cheer'd,
Bright seraph! thou to life endear'd.
Life has its sorrows, they outweigh
Its joys—yet while thy spirit dwells
Within the breast of man, e'en they
Can be supported—for it tells
That sorrow's clouds may swiftly fly,
And beams of pleasure light the eye.
Roll then, sweet Hope, thy golden wings
Spread o'er me, and my life bequeath;
When woe her sable mantle flings
Around me—or when cares betide,
If cheer'd, supported, then, by thee,
I'll stem the tide of misery. SELIM.

ON SPRING.

(FROM ANACREON.)

See, approaching balmy Spring;
The graces, see, on fairy wing,
Roses scattering o'er the scene,
All nature wears a joyful mien.
Behold the sea, how calm and cheering,
Scarce a ruffle there appearing;
The dimpled stream, the duckling laves,
The crane stalks proudly by its waves;
The fleecy flocks frisk o'er the heath,
And crop the grass that grows beneath;
The feather'd warblers chirp and sing,
And chaunt the pleasures of the spring.
How splendid shines the rising day,
While clouds reflect the cheerful ray,
And shady night fly far away.
The sun pours forth his kindly beams,
And fruitful earth with foliage teems.
The opening buds and flowers appear,
And joy transports the smiling year.
Across yon verdant hedge of thorn,
E'en at the earliest dawn of morn,
The healthful swain upturns the soil,
And hopes success will crown his toil.
At such a view, the man refin'd,
Revolves this moral in his mind;
"Should my life's spring be misemployed,
"The harvest ne'er will be enjoy'd."
JUVENIS.

LIFE.

In life's rough way
And clouded day,
The beams of hope may brightly shine,
And joy's rich flowers around us twine;
Dispel the shades of care and sadness,
And wake the heart to peace and gladness—
Oh! then what bright,
Celestial light,
Beams on our spirits from on high,
And speaks a guardian angel nigh
To form our thoughts, and bless our hours,
With more of Heav'n, than earthly pow'rs:
Then we are blest,
With hope surest;
We look around us and survey
The varied scene, the changing day;
And ev'ry scene we view with pleasure,
With cherish'd friends our dearest treasure;
But dearest—no!
When clouds of woe,
Obscure our "smiling summer's day,"
Their friendship fails—they turn away,
Leave us in watch a brighter morrow,
Regardless of our blighting sorrow.
But on—not all—
For there would fall,
Like Heav'n's own dew that morning wears,
Some pitying friend to scoth our cares;
To bind the sigh that rose in sadness,
And waken hopes of joy and gladness.
CORDELIA.

TO ORASMYN.

Nay, nay, Orasmyn, keep the name,
'Tis better graved thus e'er by me—
It cannot light my path to fame,
For fame is not my destiny.

I have, indeed, when it was mine,
Fervent aspirations rise;
And kept an glory's mount to shine,
And wing my journey thro' the skies.

I've longed to gain a fadeless wreath,
That should survive this earthly mould—
To own a name defying death—
A name to live when I am cold.—

But that is past—my pride has fled—
Ambition's lordly call is o'er—
I ask but this, when I am dead—
One friend who will my flight deplore.

From thee, Orasmyn, might I then
Expect one mournful thought to rise—
One hope that we should meet again,
Where bliss is pure and never dies!—

Yet marvel not, one raise thy brow,
That thus my earnest wish I vow—
Thou art no more a stranger now—
What if I dare to call thee *friend!*

Tho' haply in thy breast ne'er rose
The flickering flame that love inspires—
I trust that host a heart which knows
The warmth of holy friendship's fires.

That heart—I would that it were mine
To lull its sorrowing cares to sleep!
For ah! I know it has been thine
To have some cause, if not to weep—

Then still thy plaintive lyre retain,
Ere long these dreary moments flee—
And oft awake thy tuneful strain,
Sacred to sorrow and the Muse.

Let fancy reign and reason fly—
But oh! desert not yet thy lyre—
Nor while it breathes such melody,
E'er from its thrilling chords retire.

There be, thro' good and ill, thy stand,
While hope shall bloom, and thought shall live;
And may'st thou tune to Canaan's land,
The golden harp which Heaven can give.
DROMO.

THE PALACE OF THE MOON.

The lines, to which I have given this title are merely a description of the moon, as she appeared on a beautiful evening some time since.

She seemed like a queen on her azure throne,
In her earliest beauty blooming;
Tho' thousands of years had onward flown
Since the days of her first blooming.

And the ages of darkness, and cloud and storm,
That roll o'er this world of sadness,
Had cast not a shade on her spotless form,
Nor darkened the smile of her gladness.

She seemed like a being of living light
To my fancy's wild emotion,
As the rays of her glory fell pure and bright,
O'er the silence of earth's devotion.

And there was a bright and beautiful star,
That seemed on her bosom sleeping,
Like a child that had long been a wandering far,
In a world of strangers weeping;

And now had returned to back awhile,
In a mother's warm affection;
To live in her pure and blessed smile,
And brighten beneath its reflection.

And the sky had its glorious ether hung,
So spotless and soft around her;
As if a veil from a spirit flung,
In its radiant folds had bound her.

At a distance the snow-white clouds were rolled,
Volume o'er volume piling,
Like pillows of marble bright and cold,
In their frosty glory smiling.

One beautiful spot of sky alone
For her bright abode was given,
And clouds were darkly around it thrown,
Like the spirit's path to heaven.

And scarcely visible there hover'd nigh,
A mist of ethereal lightness,
That seemed to mix with the pure blue sky,
Its form of unspotted whiteness:

And bordering every dusky cloud,
(Its folds in the ether living,)
It seemed the banner of spirits proud,
On the walls of her palace waving.

'Twas midnight—the earth beneath was still,
In beautiful rest reposing;
And the stars looked down on valley and hill,
Like eyes that never know closing.

'Twas silence all—but the lovely moon,
From her palace of glory shining,
So seemed with that beautiful star to commune,
On her bosom of light reclining:

That I felt not alone, tho' far away
From the friends that my heart had cherished;
And many a joy of an earlier day,
In the pride of its bloom had perished.
ARCOLO.

THE MORALIST.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PRAYER,

CONSISTENT WITH THE IMMUTABILITY OF GOD.

The enemies to religion, and consequently to prayer, have availed themselves of the common consent of christians, to the unchangeable character of the great Jehovah, to show the inconsistency, if not the absurdity, of praying to God, with the expectation of having our petitions answered.

While we would reverently acknowledge the immutable character of the Almighty Creator of all things in heaven and on earth, we would, with an undivided faith, express our belief in his listening ear, and granting the prayers of the righteous; for the blessed Jesus hath declared, "that whatsoever ye ask in my name that will the Father give unto you," and this without superseding his immutability, because it is his unchangeable decree to determination, and has been in force the creation of time, that the "prayers of the righteous shall prevail." God has laid down certain principles for the government of the world and all that is therein, and these principles will endure forever in their pristine purity, and the lapse of ages will not add thereto nor take therefrom. One of his immutable principles of government, is benevolently and graciously condescending to grant the prayers of those who offer unto him a contrite and broken heart. If it is God's fixed and determined purpose to punish the transgressor, it appears to us equally true, that he is as fixed and determined to reward the well-doer, and that by answering the petitions of a faithful heart, by which he fulfils his gracious promises, and maintains his unchangeable purpose. Prayer is the most exalted approximation of the soul of the creature to the great universal, and when offered in truth and singleness of heart is pleasing and acceptable to the most holy God, who has commanded us to "watch and pray continually lest we fall into temptation." This command certainly implies a continual liability to fall into error or degeneracy, and points out to us the means by which our fall can be prevented, which is prayer; now, if God was not mindful of our prayers, he would not enjoin them on us as means of safety; he would not direct us to apply to him for succour in the time of need, were it not his unchangeable purpose to listen unto our supplications.

Some are so far forgetful of their duty towards God, as to deprecate prayer as altogether useless towards an omniscient being, who has an intimate knowledge of all our wants before we give utterance to them. It is, indeed, true, that the Almighty Creator of heaven and earth knows the secret desires of our hearts, and all things that we stand in need of, before we breathe them out in the form of prayer, else he were not omniscient; yet it is his divine pleasure that we should humbly and reverently ask, in the name of the blessed Jesus, for those things needful to us, whether for the body or for the soul. An earthly parent, who loves his child with a true affection, will inculcate into the tender mind of his beloved offspring, the principles of love and obedience; the first of which will teach his young heart to ask of his parent the gratification of his many little wants, all of which have not the ever of affection, but withheld until the fruit of love should put forth its grateful operations. If then the temporal parent has such a claim to his child, how much more so has he who is "Lord over all, whose throne is the heavens, and whose footstool is the earth; who rides in the whirlwind, and who bids the tempest be still."

The eternal Jehovah being influenced by our prayers when presented in the name and in the spirit of the blessed Jesus, so far from attaching changeableness to his character confirms the immutability of it, as he has declared, as before stated, that the "prayers of the righteous shall prevail;" therefore all our supplications to God, in the name and in the spirit of Jesus Christ, we humbly believe will be granted; for nothing clothed with the spiritual authority of the divine Redeemer can partake of carnal imperfection. Man, in his own strength and wickedness of heart, has no claim to the efficacy of prayer, because he does not ask things proper, nor does he address the sacred throne of the pure God clothed with the spirit of self abasement and faith in the Lord Jesus, through whom alone our purity be appreciated. Christ himself prayed, as is testified by Mark, chap. 14. v. 32. "And he said to his disciples, sit ye here, while I shall pray—35 and 36 ver. "And he went forward a little, and fell on the ground, and prayed that, if it were possible, the hour might pass from him, and he said, Abba, father, all things are possible unto thee; take away this cup from me: nevertheless, not what I will, but what thou will." This prayer of our blessed Redeemer was uttered after he had declared that he should be betrayed to his enemies by one who sat at the table with him. Peter was one of the disciples who was with our blessed Jesus, and was directed to watch while he retired to pray; but Peter was found sleeping when his master returned, who said unto him, "Simon, sleepest thou? couldst thou not watch one hour?" He then addressed him with the other disciples who also had slept, "Watch ye and pray, lest ye enter into temptation."

If the blessed Saviour prayed to his father, how much more is it required of us. And would he have prayed, and commanded his disciples to do so, were it not a duty they owed to their God; and by the performance of which they were instructed that they would be enabled to resist temptation. This command to pray is so much enjoined upon Christians of this day, as it was to those who were surrounding and following Christ in his outward manifestation.

All the commands of Christ are the commands of God, and to be obeyed as such; and woe unto us who disregard them. Prayer is one of the commands of the great Jehovah, who cannot enjoin any thing upon us that is incompatible with his unchangeable character. Can any one seriously believe that God would command us to pray for things needful, when he knew he could not grant our petitions without violating his immutability? No; I am unwilling to suppose that such a man lives within the sound of Gospel trumps; or has had the inestimable privileges of searching the Scriptures, which bear testimony of the Lamb of God. The Scriptures abound in authority for praying; nay, they teem with injunctions indispensable in their character, and imperative in their application.

Much more might be said, and much more might be adduced from Holy Writ, upon this subject, it is inexhaustible in its nature, and eternal in its importance; but I leave it for the present, hoping that what has been said may be accompanied by a blessing from Him, in whom we live and have our being, and without whom we would be enveloped in gloom, despair and wretchedness. The friendship and love of God is indispensable to our comfort here, and our eternal interests in the trackless paths of an unseen world. T. D. J.

ORIGINAL TALE.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE LOTTERY TICKET.

"That I have ta'en away this old man's daughter
It is most true. True, I have married her,
The very head and front of my offending
Hath this extent no more." *Othello.*

Ellen Wilson, when in the eighteenth year of her age, was the belle of the village wherein she resided, and richly did she merit this distinction. Her person was rather above the medium size, and an almost perfect model of symmetry, dignity, and elegance. Her hair was of the darkest auburn, and flowed in profuse and luxuriant ringlets around a high and commanding forehead, white as snow; except where the faint blue lines indicated the course of the veins. So expressive were her large blue laughing and intelligent eyes, that the admiring beholder might almost through them read the operations of the mind. Her ruby lips enclosed a row of ivory teeth, in her cheeks the richest tints of the rose were beautifully blended with the pale colouring of the lily, and

"——————a native grace
Sat fair proportioned on her polished limbs,"

forming a *tout ensemble*, which, when once beheld, caused impressions on a susceptible mind, which time nor distance could not erase. She was not proud of the distinction she held in the village, nor vain of the deference that was universally paid her; but possessed that suavity, ease and politeness of manners, dignity of department, and modesty of demeanor, which in one of her sex and accomplishments renders her society so desirable. Many a heart had she captivated, many a sigh had she drawn from the sentimental bosoms of her numerous admirers; and often had her hand been solicited in marriage in vain.

Her father in early life fixed his residence in one of those numerous villages, with which the young and prosperous state of Ohio is every where crowded; and commenced his career of life, on a very scanty capital, in the business of merchandizing (as the retailing of goods is there called.) As the village increased in population and importance, his business, and along with it his capital also, increased; and in the course of twenty years by strict application to business, and a system of economy, amounting to parsimony, he amassed an independent fortune, and was considered one of the wealthiest men in that part of the country. He had been several times a member of the State Legislature, and gradually increasing in political importance, had arrived at the dignified station of a seat in the Congress of the United States. In his manners he was distant and reserved—his conversation sparing, but marked with sound sense and intelligence—his society was but little sought, and he sought the society of others as little. In the company of his wife and daughter all his pleasures centered, and with them his time, when relieved from the cares and anxieties of business, was almost wholly spent.

Ellen was his only child, and was beloved by him, and her mother, as much perhaps as is possible for parents to love their offspring; and she reciprocated their love as warmly and sincerely. In her education Mr. Wilson had not pursued his usual parsimonious course, and she had received the best which money could procure, or the country afford. Her mind was well stored with a general knowledge of useful literature, and she was an adept in all those lighter accomplishments which modern customs and the tyrant fashion have made a necessary and indispensible part of the education of fashionable ladies.

On the evening of the 22d of February, 1824, a Ball was held in the village of B——, in commemoration of the birth of Washington, "the father of his country," attended by all the youth and beauty in the neighborhood, arrayed in their gayest attire. Ellen was of course a conspicuous guest, and attracted universal admiration. It was then and there she became acquainted, for the first time, with Dr. Charles W. Lattimer, and several times in the course of the evening, was his pleasing, and pleased partner in the dance; and after the termination of the festivities of the evening, much to her and his own satisfaction he waited on, and saw her safe home.

Dr. Lattimer had made the science of medicine his study, and after attending medical lectures through the regular course, had honourably received a Diploma from the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania. He selected the village of L——, as the place in which to commence business, and a short time previous to his introduction to Miss Wilson, had opened an office, and "tendered his professional services to the citizens." As he became known his talents and medical acquirements were duly appreciated, his practice soon became very respectable, and he had every prospect of doing a good business. He was a young man of more than ordinary talents, and was not only well acquainted with the science of medicine and the branches connected with it, but had an extensive knowledge of general literature, and "all the learning of the schools." His person and appearance were well calculated to attract the attention of the ladies; and his polished manners, politeness, and urbanity, made him a welcome and favorite guest in any company.

"His years but young, but his experience old,
His head unmellow'd, but his judgment ripe,
And in a word (for, far, behind his worth
Come all the praises that I now bestow,)
He is complete in feature and in mind,
With all good grace to grace a gentleman."

After his first interview with Ellen, Dr. Lattimer experienced sensations before unknown to him, and very different from what he had ever previously felt in regard to any other of his fair acquaintances. There was a something which he did not well understand, and for which he could not as yet account, that frequently, almost without his being aware of it, led him to the house of Mr. Wilson. He repeated his visits—the society of Ellen daily became more fascinating, and he soon ascertained that he had received a wound from the arrow of Cupid, of which he was not likely soon to recover. Her beauteous person, prepossessing manners, and the bewitching gracefulness of her every movement, rendered this event inevitable to a person frequently in her company, as susceptible of the influence of love as was Doctor Lattimer. His frequent visits, and pointed attentions towards Ellen, became apparent to her parents, and excited their fears as to the result. He soon observed a change in their manners, and their coldness and reserve sufficiently shewed that his visits were disagreeable to them; and they discouraged, and endeavoured to prevent all intercourse between them. Although than the doctor

"A sweeter and a lovelier gentleman,
Fram'd in the prodigality of nature,
Young, valiant, wise,"

is not often to be seen. Yet he wanted in one very material recommendation to Mr. and Mrs. Wilson. The fickle Goddess, Fortune, had not bestowed her favours on him, and he had no other dependance for his support than his talents, and his own exertions; and wealth was one amongst the qualifications, in the opinion of her parents, *absolutely necessary* for the husband of Ellen to possess; the want of which was an insuperable barrier to the consummation of the happiness of the lovers.

'Twas not so with Ellen. Notwithstanding the watchful vigilance of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, she and the Doctor contrived to have frequent interviews; and at a favourable moment he revealed to her the state of his feelings, and declared that he entertained towards her the purest sentiments of love, with the eloquence excited by the subject pleaded his cause, and earnestly solicited her hand in marriage.

"Where it by forceful destiny decreed
Or did from choice, or nature's power proceed;
Or that some star with aspect kind to love
Shed its selected influence from above.
Whatever was the cause, the tender fire
Did answering flame, with blushes did declare."

Not with more delight did an ambitious monarch ever hear of a royal kingdom being added to his crown; not with more delight did a miser ever hear of an unexpected acquisition of treasure; or a condemned felon under the gallows, the arrival of a pardon, than did Dr. Lattimer hear the thrilling confession of reciprocal love from the beauteous lips of his almost idolized Ellen.

"Oh! there are looks and tones that dart
An instant sunshine through the heart,
As if the soul that minute caught
Some treasure it through life had sought."

But conscious that his suit would not be granted by Mr. Wilson, and fearful that Ellen could not be prevailed upon to unite her destinies with his by the indissoluble knot, without the consent of her father—his exquisite feelings of delight were not unmixed with other sensations of a far more disagreeable nature. They mutually, however, exchanged vows of eternal constancy, and reciprocally agreed, never to marry any other person. *Nil desperandum*, was a motto our hero had adopted, and in pursuance of his resolution, he made a formal demand of Mr. Wilson, of the hand of his daughter in marriage; and, as he expected, received a positive refusal. He was forbade to visit the house, and Ellen was strictly enjoined to refrain from all intercourse or correspondence with him on pain of her father's severest displeasure.

The resolutions of lovers are not easily diverted from their object, and Dr. Lattimer was firmly resolved, if possible, to make Ellen his wife in defiance of her father's arbitrary will. He succeeded in effecting another interview with her; and she not regarding wealth in the same light with her father, thinking it was not essential to happiness; believing she would be more happy as the wife of Dr. Lattimer without riches, than of any other person, however wealthy; and urged by the dictates of love, after much persuasion, she yielded a reluctant consent, and with blushes mantling over her cheeks, declared her willingness to a private union to the man of her choice, without the knowledge or consent of her parents. A license was immediately procured, they repaired to the residence of the Reverend parish pastor, and solemnly pronounced the vows which united them together for life, as "husband and wife."

Mr. Wilson was soon informed of this stolen march, and his rage and disappointment were unbounded. His hopes of increased importance by Ellen's *wealthy* marriage were thus suddenly destroyed—the object of fondest solicitude for years past, for disobeying his will to promote her own happiness, was now no longer worthy to be called daughter. His inordinate desire for money eradicated every feeling of charity or friendship for a man in all respects deserving; because he was in indigent circumstances, he was only an object of contempt, and he heaped curses upon his head as the destroyer of his happiness for the balance of his life. Ellen was no longer his darling, he denounced her as an alien to his blood, and ungrateful to her parents. He declared that she should never again cross his threshold, nor inherit a penny of his estate. Accordingly he forthwith made his will devising all his wealth to a distant relation.

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Some time previous to his marriage Dr. Lattimer had purchased a ticket in the "Grand State Lottery of Maryland," and shortly after that event the drawing of the lottery took place. When Cohen's lottery Register arrived at the Post-Office in B——, he ascertained that he was the fortunate holder of the ticket which had drawn the grand capital prize of *one hundred thousand dollars*. He was rejoiced at this lucky turn of fortune's wheel in his favour, as it would be a likely means of reconciling Mr. and Mrs. Wilson to his marriage, and re-establishing Ellen in their affections. He kept the matter concealed, however, lest there might possibly be some mistake, and hopes and expectations raised which could never be realized. Accompanied by his bride, he immediately repaired to the city of Baltimore, and, on demand, received the *Cash* for his ticket at Cohen's Office. After spending some time in Baltimore, and visiting Philadelphia and New York, and seeing the curiosities, and partaking of the amusements of those cities, they returned to B——; and found that their absence had not mitigated the feelings of displeasure and hostility of the "old folks," and that there was no disposition of granting them a pardon.

In this situation of affairs Dr. Lattimer dispatched a note to Mr. Wilson informing him of his sudden acquisition of immense wealth, and the manner in which it had been acquired. As the want of wealth was in fact the *only* objection against him, his note operated like a charm on the sordid disposition of his miserly father-in-law. The objection was now removed in a manner entirely satisfactory—a reconciliation was soon effected—they were received into favour—Ellen was the child that was lost, and is found—the Doctor was now the *finest* man in all the country. The will was immediately destroyed, and a new one executed making Ellen sole heiress of all the estate, and harmony was once more restored. From that time to the present Dr. Lattimer and his beloved, and loving Ellen, have lived together in the endearing society of each other, and in the enjoyment of as much happiness as ——— other married folks.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

TO THEODORE GRANBY.

Philadelphia, April 29, 1827.

Sir—I deem it needless to say much on the subject upon which I write, otherwise than, on perusing the 1'ost of the 21st, my attention was attracted by a piece signed Theodore Granby. I take you to be an oddity—I am one also—wherefore, I think it would not be amiss that we should become better acquainted; no evil, I am confident, can result from it. As for my outward appearance, or inward principles, I will not pretend to describe them. Perhaps was I to attempt a description, my vanity might induce me to go too far; or, on the other hand, a want of confidence might prevent me from doing justice. As for age, I say nothing about it. Fortune I have none—but I have that which I prize more highly, a contented mind, which soars above repining for the loss of it. Should you think this worth your attention, you have nothing more to do than call on the Editor of the Post, he will attend to you on receiving your name. His honour you may rely on. P. M.

EMINENT LIARS.

(*From the New Monthly Magazine for 1827.*)

I reverence Liars. I must not be understood as meaning those petty and officers of fishchouse, always petty whether great or small, which are intended either to injure other persons, or to serve themselves; those despicable creatures who invent lies, or pervert the truth, as a means to attain an end: all such I abandon to the contempt they deserve. Nor do I mean those pedling, petifogging, would-be liars, who only lie by halves, who falsify facts, or timidly set about embroidering a ground-work of truth with details of their own creating. No; for liars I allude to are the spirited creations of the Mandevilles, the Munchausens, and the Munchi-Hausens, who tell you the lie, the wholesale, and nothing but the lie; and who lie, too, (I do not desire a softer term, for, though "familiar," yet, in the sense in which it is here applied, it is, "by no means vulgar,") from no less noble an impulse than the pure disinterested, honest, undeliberated love of lying.

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But I am digressing from my purpose, which is simply to record two or three of the most exquisite of the many admirable lies I have heard delivered by my late lamented friend, Colonel Mowbray; and, outrageous and extravagant as they will appear, I do most positively assert that I repeat them, as nearly as I can, in his own words. His manner of relating those marvellous tales, of which he always was himself the hero, was perfectly coy and assured, and was calculated to impress his hearers with a conviction that, at least, *he* entertained not the slightest doubt of their truth. He seldom described his feats, or the accidents of his life, as subjects to be wondered at; they were easily, naturel, as the form of the conversation might afford occasion, and as mere matters of every-day occurrence. If, indeed, any one expressed a more than usual degree of astonishment, or exclaimed, "That's rather extraordinary, Colonel!" his reply invariably was—"Extraordinary, sir! why I *know* it is extraordinary; but I'll take my oath that I am in all respects the most extraordinary man that was ever let live."

A Broken Head.—I was one day standing with him at his window, when a man was thrown from his horse. "There's a broken head for him, Colonel," said I—"I am the only man in Europe, sir," he replied, "that ever had a broken head—to live after it. I was hunting near my place in Yorkshire; my horse threw me, and I was pitched, head-foremost, upon a scythe which had been left upon the ground. When I was taken up my head was found to be literally cut in two, and was spread over my shoulders like a pair of epaulets. *That* was a broken head, if you please, sir."

New Mode of Executing a Writ.—Something having occurred in conversation that led to the subject of arrests, he started up and exclaimed, "Gentlemen, I have been arrested oftener than any man in England! Once under most suspicious circumstances. You must know that I was lodging at Stevens's; my wife was with me. One morning, between seven and eight, while we were in bed, a bailiff came into the room. 'Understand your business, my good fellow,' said I; wait below, I'll get up and dress, and accompany you to my solicitor, who will do the needful. Now, Gentlemen, do believe I should get up and go with him as I was. 'What! in my night-shirt?' said I. He insisted, I resisted; when the scoundrel went to the fire-place, drew out the poker which had been in the fire all night, and thrust it, red hot as it was, into the bed between Mrs. N. and me. Mrs. N—woman like—the moment she felt the red hot poker jumped out of bed; not so, your humble servant. There I lay, and there stood the scoundrel poking at me; and there would I have remained, had not the bed-clothes taken fire. Now I did not choose to be burnt in my bed, nor would I endanger the safety of the house, in which there happened to be many lodgers at the time, so up I got and dressed myself—I resolved to carry *that* point, and I did. Now I put it to you, as men and gentlemen; did I compromise my honour by giving in at last? But observe, 'twas as I tell you—not till the bed took fire."

Expeditious Shooting.—I once said to him, "You have the reputation of being an excellent shot, Col. Nimrod?"—"Ay, Sir; I shoot with a reasonable sometimes"—"Shoot with a reason!"—"Why, how the devil else would you shoot when you are in a hurry!"—"Really, I don't understand you."—"This is what I mean, Sir, for instance: I was going out one fine morning at the latter end of October, when I saw the London mail changing horses—as it always did within a mile of my gates—when I suddenly recollected that I had promised my Friend F—— a basket of game. Down a trigger had I pulled—the coach was ready to start—what was to be done? I leaped over the hedge, fired off my rammel, and may I be d—d if I didn't spit, as it were, four partridges and a brace of pheasants—Now I should be a liar if I said I ever did the same thing twice—in point of number, I mean."

These specimens will serve to show in what perfection poor Nimrod had brought the art of lying. I could repeat another which he delivered whilst lying (in both senses of the word) on his death-bed, but that it might be misconstrued into the mere effect of delirium. For my own part, I consider it as another illustration of "the ruling passion strong in death." That he believed his own stories, and expected they would be believed by his hearers, I am fully persuaded. I shall not attempt to trace the causes of this infirmity of mind; but whenever it exists in the same degree, I consider it as presenting a case for the consideration of the physician rather than of the moralist.

THE VILLAGE BELLE.

Doubtless many a pretty Miss expects, in this story, to read of a career of glorious conquests; and her blue eyes brighten, and her little heart beats quicker, at the thought of being one day the heroine herself of some legendary prosey, and of having her own victories recorded.—Well, the desire to be beloved may reign in an amiable bosom—may possess a kind and benevolent heart—but power is dangerous; there are many temptations to its abuse. These things I would have my fair readers remember as they go along with me—and it may be we shall be wiser, and therefore better, before we part.

If you should ever go to Aleshury, you will see a sweet little cottage in the meadows towards the river valley, half hid amid a cluster of black alders, with its white chimney and snowy palings, peeping through the foliage—and they will tell you that Annette Merton once lived there, for all the villagers remember her. It was one of those terrestrial paradises which the sick heart, weary with the wrongs of men, so often pictures to itself—so often longs for—and she, oh she was a beautiful creature—my heart even now beats quicker as her image rises before me.

She was a gay lively girl—with the polish of a summer in the city, and a fine education—and whatever her talents might have been, she at least possessed the power of pleasing; the tact of winning hearts in a most copious measure. I never could divine exactly how she did it—but there was a free, frank, friendly air about her that inspired confidence; and gifted thus at all points, she played a most masterly game among the village beaux.—Every body was glad to gallant her—was emulous which should pay her the most attention—and every young gentleman in the village who could afford to spruce himself up a little once in twenty-four hours, paid her an afternoon or an evening visit.

It would have been amusing to one who went as a mere spectator, to have attended a Saturday evening levee at the Alder Cottage—so-using to see the address practised by the competitors for her smiles in eliciting some distinguished mark of her favor—they gathered round her in the little parlor, and if she spoke there was a strife as to who should most approve what she said; if she dropped her handkerchief, two or three heads were bumped together in the effort to restore it to her—and if she walked, they were happy who got at her side, and all the rest were miserable. There were to be seen all kinds of faces, and every description of temper—and such a spectator might have been edified: but the principal impression on his mind would probably have been, that courting under such circumstances was a most particularly foolish kind of a business.

But Annette sung—"The moon had climbed the highest hill"—and told bounding school stories, and talked eloquently about love and poetry, music and painting—was witty, sentimental, and good natured—was invincible, always, absolutely always the conqueror. The young ladies of the village saw themselves undeservedly deserted—looked month after month on the success of their general rival—and prayed piously, if young ladies ever pray about such matters, that Annette might speedily make a choice among her worshippers, and leave them the remainder. It was a forlorn hope: she intend'd to do no such thing; she was the village belle; and the village belle she meant to be.

It so happens, however, that great beauties, like all other great folks, who have to take their common chances in the fortunes of humanity, sometimes in the end, outwit themselves. In process of time, one and another, and again another wedding took place in the village; the girls whose names were seldom spoken; whose modest pretensions and retiring habits were perfectly eclipsed by the brilliancy of the reigning star, secured their favorites, were wooed, and won, and married; and still Annette coquetted with all, and was still adored by all. How many good offers she refused or slighted, were only recorded in her own memory. "Hope deferred," saith the proverb, "makes the heart sick." Those who were sincere in their addresses, gradually, one after another, offered themselves, were rejected, or put off; and fell into some easier road to matrimony. She was at last left with courtiers as heartless, in love matters, as herself; who sought her company because she was agreeable, and

with her because she was "the belle"—and romped with, and kissed her, whenever they had an opportunity, because it is always worth some pains to win such a favor from a beautiful girl. We never, never get to be too much of the bachelor for this. Well might Byron ask—

"*Who* can curiously behold
The smoothness and the sheen of beauty's cheek,
Nor feel the heart can never all grow cold?"

But time rolled on; and the grass at length began to grow in the path that led over the meadows to the cottage—Annette became alarmed at the symptoms, and seizing the only chance that was left, engaged herself to her only remaining beau. He was at the time going to spend a season in the city; they were to be married on his return. She accepted him, not because she thought him the best of all her suitors, but because he was the only one left, and always held himself at her service. Her part of the play was ended—she became domestic and studied housewifery.

The time finally arrived; her old beau came back to the village; and a day or two after, strolled over to the cottage with his pipe, in appearance quite an antiquated man. But he said nothing about the subject of matrimony. Annette at last took the liberty of reminding him of his engagement. He stared—"indeed, madam, you surprise me!"—"Surprise you, why sir?" "Because," said he, "I never dreamed that you could be serious in such a thing as a matrimonial engagement—and meeting with a good opportunity, I got married before I left the city."

Fortune had finished the game, and Annette was left to pay the forfeit; she never married, because she never had another chance. And her's is but the history common to hundreds of those fair creatures, who trifle with the power that beauty gives them over the minds of men, sacrifice every thing at the shrine of ambition; and aim only to enjoy the title, and the triumph that lights for a little while the sphere of the VILLAGE belle.

A REFORMED POET.

It has already been announced, that Mr. Robert S. Coffin, better known as the "Boston Bard," whose fugitive pieces have deservedly attracted considerable attention, and whose life has been a series of vicissitudes and irregularities, is preparing for the press a small volume entitled "The Eleventh Hour; or, a Confession of Christianity—by a Communpative." As an evidence of the change in his views and feelings on the subject of religion, he lately furnished the following lines for publication in the Recorder and Telegraph of New-York:

No more the idle song I weave
To strains of godless mirth;
Earth and its fleeting joys I leave—
Its vain pursuits, that still deceive,
And have in sin their birth.

What boots the smooth and senseless lay,
That wakes at beauty's nod?
To waste upon the painted clay
That praise, which through life's little day,
Alone belongs to God!

Of what avail to strike the lyre,
To swell the victor's fame?
To higher fun ambition's fire,
And led the busy crowd admire
At war's destructive flame.

Why wait at wealth and folly's door,
And lowly bend the knee,
To him who never fed the poor,
Or lent to misery from his store,
A doit in charity?

Ah! nobler themes my muse demands;
To wake the sacred lay,
Look on those pierced, those bleeding hands,
That wounded side!—To ruffian bands,
The Saviour falls a prey!

Oh, God!—No more to worldly themes
Shall sink the muse supine;
The light of Truth around her beams—
She bursts the bonds of fancy's dreams;
Blest Saviour, she is thine!

BOSTON BARD.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1827.

AMOS PETTINGALL, Jr. Esq. of Newburyport.

SIR—I have observed, in the 12th vol. of the American Journal of Science and Arts, your account of a floating island in a pond, in or near Newburyport, which has excited considerable curiosity here. I feel a strong desire to know, whether this phenomenon cannot be explained according to the theory of bituminous fermentations of Mr. Jas Parkinson. You will recollect that gentleman accounts for the formation of peat, coal, and some other fossils,* upon the supposition that vegetable matter, imbedded in the earth, undergoes, in addition to the fermentations usually denominated the mucharine, the venous, and the putrid, another, which he denominates the bituminous fermentation, which he describes as follows:—Vegetable matter placed in subterraneous situations, and secured on every side by surrounding earth, is, as it were, in a well closed vessel; hardly any escape being permitted to any of its more volatile particles, but any admission of extraneous matter allowed, except of such as is introduced with the water which may insinuate itself by soaking through the interstices of the earthy particles composing the several strata which enclose it. This mass, deprived of the energy of vegetable life, must undergo some change; but, from the closeness of its preservation, it cannot admit that escape of the gaseous matters on which the commencement of the vinous, acetous, or putrid fermentation, depends; another process is therefore instituted. The hydrogen, carbon, and oxygen, are disengaged from their former attachments, but being prevented from flying off in a gaseous state, are obliged again to unite and to enter into new combinations, one of which he says is peat.

As the specific gravity of all bituminous substances is generally less than that of the vegetable matters from which they have been formed, this peat, if disengaged from the stratum of earth upon which it previously rested, would float upon the surface of the water with which it was before covered, and thus forms a floating island, such as you have represented in your communication. The Lake of Derwent Water is said to be celebrated in this manner; islands arise at uncertain periods from the bottom of the lake, which sometimes disappear again without any known cause. In the year 1798, one rose which was one hundred and eighty yards long, and fifty yards wide. They sometimes show above a foot high of land out of the water, and have measured seven yards in thickness.

The upper part of these masses, for about two feet in depth, is common mud; beneath this it becomes less compact, and the remaining part is found to be formed of decayed leaves, and roots of plants and trees. A pole being passed three or four feet into them, a considerable quantity of air rushes out upon its being withdrawn: this air smells like gunpowder, and, it is said, if collected and exposed to a flame will burn. If it would not occasion too much trouble you might, by a re-examination of the island near Newburyport, ascertain whether there is any similarity between it and those, the description of which I have quoted.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

P. A BROWNE.

* Parkinson arranges peat amongst vegetable fossils.

† This separation is supposed to be effected by the expansive power of the gases, which sometimes agitates the water in a considerable degree.

FROM THE VILLAGE RECORD.

MESSRS. MENERS.—The following extract of a letter to a gentleman in West-Chester, from Mr. William S. Cardell, whose very entertaining and instructive Lectures on language lately attracted so much attention and excited so strong an interest in this county may not prove unacceptable to many of your readers. The favorable views which this intelligent gentleman entertains of such of our schools as he visited, and of the character of our citizens generally, is highly flattering to us and indicates no little liberality of sentiment in him.

L.

"My recent visit to Chester county has afforded me much to remember with pleasure. The degree of intelligence, the liberal desire of improvement, and the rational habits of investigation, among your citizens, are decidedly superior to the general average of intellect in our country and makes the lasting guarantee of Divine Providence, cannot fail to produce the happiest effects.

"My anticipations were exceeded at Westtown. The solid branches of learning are uncommonly well taught there;—and the institution is as efficiently useful as it is unostentatious."

"The Boarding School at Kimberton, though not large, is an excellent one. Its locality and accommodations are very good. The young ladies gave ample evidence of that cheerful alacrity which can exist only under a government mild and correct, while their exercise of thought showed that the instruction they receive is addressed to the reasoning powers, and not imposed in the fashionable way, as a mere task for the memory."

COMMUNICATION.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION,

At Mantua Military Academy, two miles and a half west of Philadelphia, under the direction of Mr. V. VALUE.

Who, being convinced, after several years experience acquired at the College at Sorrese, in France, of the advantages of uniting military instruction with the usual branches of a polite education, began some time ago, to combine military exercises with the studies that formed the basis of his institution, and his efforts, we acknowledge it with pleasure, have received the general approbation of the numerous and respectable company present at the examination.

The cadets were examined from Monday morning, the 9th instant, to Thursday noon, on Latin, Spanish, geography, grammar, arithmetic, surveying, mensuration, geometry (in French,) Algebra, &c.

The manner of explaining the fundamental principles in arithmetic and algebra, particularly those of decimal and vulgar fractions, the rule of three, simple and compound, annuities, logarithms, equations, &c. proved satisfactory that the students were well versed in those branches, and exercised their reasoning faculties with great judgement.

A variety of geometrical problems were correctly demonstrated, in French, by American youths.

On Thursday afternoon a number of speeches and dialogues, in French and English, were spoken by the cadets, in presence of a large audience. *Hamlet and Horatio, Ode a Buffon, le recit de Theramene, la mort d'Achille et d'Agamemnon, the death of Marmion, &c.*

Pieces of music on flutes and violins were executed, at intervals, by the cadets, and their military evolutions performed with care and precision, gave the scene a novel and interesting character.

The whole concluded with the distribution of premiums.

Thinking that emulation might be excited by publishing a list of those premiums and of the students to whom they were awarded, the following statements were obtained from Mr. Value.

Good behaviour, by which is to be understood an unremitting attention to the duties of the student added to a gentlemanly deportment, being considered of the utmost importance, has, for some years past, been annually rewarded with a gold medal; books are given for the other premiums.

GOOD BEHAVIOUR.

Premums.	*Cadet's Names.*
1st A Gold Medal,	Daniel H. Dager, Pa.
2d. Campbell's Poems,	Thomas Davis, do.
3d. Night Thoughts,	Marcellus Lafourcade,
4th. Political Economy.	Martin G Landa, Col S A

FRANCAIS.

1re classe La Henriade, C Clifton, Pa.
2de do. La Fontaine, M Lafourcade, do.
La Fontaine, E. Risbrough, do.
3me, G. W. Evens, W. Nevins, H. M'Glony, Ch. Brooke.
4me C. W Raborg.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

1st, C. Clifton, 2d, M. G. Landa, 3d, J. M'Glony, J. Seguin, 4th, C. W. Raborg.
Latin, G. W. Allen, Spanish, M. G. Landa.

GEOGRAPHY.

1st, T. Davis, C. Brooke; 2d, G. W. Evens, W. Nevins, J. Bean.

ARITHMETIC.

1st, C. W. Allen, C. Clifton, Thomas Davis; 2d, M. G. Landa, M. Lafourcade; 3d, J. Value; Ab Kintzing; 4th, J. Seguin, W. D. Horst.
Geometry, C. Clifton; Surveying, D. Dager; Algebra, M. G. Landa. April 19, 1827.

THE EVENING POST.

$2 PER ANNUM—*in advance.*

All subscriptions if not paid within the year, will be charged $3—and $4 for six months

DISTRICT OF SPRING GARDEN.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

COMMISSIONERS.

Lewis Lowry,	John L. Woolf,
Joseph S. Walker,	Daniel Kachersperger.
Jeremiah Hoklil,	

An adjourned meeting of the citizens of Spring Garden, favourable to the People's Ticket, will be held at the Penn Township Hotel, in Callowhill street, near Ninth street, evening, the 5th instant, at half past 7 o'clock.

SAMUEL J. PEARSON, Secretary.

The following is a list of the persons who perished on board the schr. Horatio:

Henry J. Rowed, mate, was washed overboard by a heavy sea in the early part of the gale.

Henry Henly, colored seaman, drowned in the forecastle when she capsized, has left a widow and children in Philadelphia.

James Gladden, cook, washed from the side of the vessel at midnight after she had capsized.

Enos Hathaway, and Daniel Hughes, two young men, who through suffering became deranged, untied their lashings and were washed from the vessel and drowned.

The latter of those two young men, was a stranger in this country; he had been shipwrecked but a few weeks previous to his death, and cast on our shores penyless, and without a friend or even an acquaintance, and it may be a satisfaction (though a melancholy one) to his friends in England, to know the manner in which his life has terminated.

On Tuesday, the first of May, the Baltimore Light Infantry Company, under the command of Capt. Latrobe, arrived in this city, in the Steam Boat, about 8 o'clock—they were met at Chesnut-street wharf, by an escort consisting of Captain James Baker's Company of Washington Blues, Captain C. Baker's Company of Artillery, Captain Page's, Captain Cooper and Captain Riley's Companies. The whole under the command of Lieut. Col. Jos S. Riley. The visiters were escorted to their quarters, Congress Hall, Mr. Saint's Hotel, in South Third street after o'clock. The Brigade City Volunteers under the command of Br. General Patterson, also paraded in honour of the visiters. This company, after partaking of the free and cheering hospitality which distinguishes our citizens, departed on Thursday in the Baltimore steam boat, on their return home.

A Map of the State of New Jersey, projected under the auspices of the state legislature, is announced to be nearly ready for publication. It exhibits the counties, townships, cities, towns, and villages, mills, forges, roads, mountains, watercourses, springs, &c., together with the routes of the various existing and contemplated canals and internal improvements throughout the state; and is said to be one of the best and most perfect of our state maps, both in regard to its scientific construction and accuracy of delineation.

The system of Mrs. Leigh, for the cure of Stammering, continues to be applied with the happiest success in New York and Philadelphia. The editor of the National Gazette relates an instance of a recent cure of a daughter of one of his personal friends, with whom all the ordinary methods had been tried in vain.

The prospectus has been issued at Boston of an "*Association for the promotion of Native Literature and for the general improvement of Printing.*"

The London papers announce an edition of Madame Lafeche Jaquelein's *Memoirs of the war of La Vendee*, with Preface and Notes, by *Sir Walter Scott.*

The Poetical works of L. E. I. including the Improvisatrice, the Trubadour, and the Golden Violet, have been published with great elegance in London, where these poems are so popular that fifteen thousand copies of them are said by the Literary Gazette to have been disposed of

LIFE OF LORD CHATHAM.

Among the works announced as in the press in London, is a history of the Right Honourable William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, containing his Speeches in Parliament, and a considerable portion of his correspondence when Secretary of State, on French, Spanish and American affairs, with an account of the principal events and persons, connected with his life, sentiments and administrations. By the Rev. Francis Thackera, in two volumes quarto.

SUGAR.

Sugar cane has been cultivated with considerable success in this country. Judge Cartier, on the Mississippi, cultivates 70 acres, employs 50 hands and has made 120 hhds of sugar, worth $10,000. J. Bourgeois, on the Bayou Lafourche, has 40 acres of cane, and has made 50 hhds of sugar. P. Aubert, in the same vicinity, has 130 arpents of cane, and has made 160 hhds of sugar.

According to a statement in the New York Times, it appears that in the last Congress, consisting of 216 members, there were eighty-seven bachelors and twenty-four widowers, making a majority of the whole. In the Senate the majority is more fearful, no less than two-thirds of the 48 members being widowers or bachelors. In the House of Representatives there are 137 lawyers, 29 physicians, 5 clergymen, 28 farmers, and but 5 merchants.

A resolution passed the Baltimore Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at its late sitting, approving of the objects of the American Colonization Society, and enjoining on the preachers to make collections on the Sabbath preceding, or the Saturday succeeding the anniversary of American Independence, in such places as it may be deemed advisable, to aid the funds of said society.

A letter from Scotland, dated March 12, received in Boston, says,—"We have had the greatest snow storm experienced for 33 years, or since 1781; a great many lives, and much property, are lost. It was 2 o'clock, P. M. before I could enter my store, or get out of my house. No post has arrived, no carriers or coaches can go out, and all the world appears immersed in snow. Such a storm, so late in March, is very uncommon in this country."

On Monday week, the house of Mr. Mathias Badgely, about eleven miles from Kingston, Upper Canada, was consumed by fire, and an interesting girl, a daughter of Mr. Elias Price, aged about seven years, and a grand daughter of Mr. Badgely, perished in the flames. A daughter of Mr. B. was much burnt in her endeavours to save the two children from the flames.

Three men in a row-boat, taking provisions to some pilots at the Balize, or mouth of the Mississippi river, were seized in the S. W. pass by five desperado negroes, robbed and stripped and tied in a marsh. One of them got loose and untied his companions. The negroes made off with the boat a few miles and left it. After remaining about 10 hours, the men were taken off by an oyster boat.

A Mrs. Minty Graham, was lately tried at Hagerstown, (Md.) upon a charge of being in the technical phraseology of the law, a "common scold." Abundant evidence of her scolding is stated to have been produced, but the jury returned a verdict not guilty. It is related that they expressed conscientious scruples about convicting her as a common scold, when it was proved that she was an uncommon scold.

The Postmaster, at "Big Lick," in Virginia, has lately been arrested by an agent of the Post Office Department, on a charge of stealing money from the mail. On an investigation, he was required to enter into a cognizance to appear and answer the charge at the next Court.

An agent of the Department has recently detected the Assistant Postmaster at Canandaigua, New York, in a similar offence.

The New York editors remark that the frigate United States very much disappointed, by her movements, the forests of fishing poles in the North River. These fishermen have been so long allowed to occupy almost exclusively the ship channel, that the Gazette expresses an opinion that they may complain of the violation of a right, since possession is nearly as strong as law.

Mr. Thomas J. Randolph, in expressing acknowledgement for the amount of money voted by the Legislature of South Carolina, for the benefit of his mother as daughter of Mr. Jefferson, says:

"It has been enhanced an hundred fold by the fact of its enabling her to preserve from the hammer of the auctioneer the furniture of her father's bedroom, and some few articles in themselves of little value, but rendered of intense interest from her intimate association with her dearest recollections."

A violent N. W. gale was experienced at Elizabeth City, (N. C.) on the 15th ult. Two chimnies were blown off, doors and windows forced in, and one house about 15 feet square, was taken by the wind and moved bodily, about four feet. Several vessels lying at the wharves parted their fasts and went ashore; and one brig had her fore and main topmasts carried away, though they were at the time stripped of their sails. In Camden county a house belonging to Mr. Lowry, was blown down, and a Mr Gregory and Miss Cartwright severely wounded.

CANADA.

If the irritation in this province continues to spread, as it has been doing for a short time past, any advantage derived to it from the West India trade, will not redound in the end to the benefit of the mother country. The York (Upper Canada) Freeman of the 8th ult. says that the Naturalization Bill "has kindled the torch of Canadian independence," and that thousands are signing the petitions against it, which are getting up in all directions. "In Wilsby they are determined to resist it to a man, and that to the very last extremity." Time may prove, perhaps, that the colonial system of Great Britain has brought in the main little true advantage to her. While her colonies are weak, they drain her treasure for their support; and when they grow strong, they will be apt to think they can walk better by themselves.

The weather, for some days past, has been unusually cool for the season, and has rendered a resort to fires and warm clothing quite necessary. The growth of vegetation has been checked, in consequence; but we have not heard of any material injury sustained by the frost. On Sunday afternoon, a severe hail storm was experienced a few miles east of Baltimore.

The line of morality is sometimes very fanciefully drawn. A municipal law of Georgetown, S. C. declares to play billiards after 12 o'clock, at night, is dangerous to morals, but playing before twelve o'clock is proper and legal. If a game therefore is begun a few minutes before twelve and ended a few minutes after twelve, the first part is correct and proper, but the latter damnable and corrupt. When the clock designates between vice and virtue, clock makers are the greatest philosophers.

An action was brought a few days ago, against Mr. Simpson, manager of the Park Theatre, New York, for hissing and employing two apprentices as supernumeraries, on the stage. There was no proof that he knew the boys to be apprentices, upon which ground a non-suit was demanded. The court, in sustaining the motion for a non-suit, took occasion to comment with much severity on the custom of employing boys as supernumeraries, and to mark their detestation of the practice. His honor the judge then directed a non-suit to be entered, subject to a case to be made, and if, on more reflection, he should deem it proper, to restore the parties to their rights.

John Dawes, the first mate of the brig Juniata, of North Carolina, Captain Gautier, was indicted for murder, under the act of Congress of 1825, and tried on Thursday, the 19th ult. The act was committed on the high seas. It appeared in evidence, that the prisoner, in a state of intoxication, under a supposed sense of injury from the Captain, fired a pistol at him, charged with slugs and a ball, which wounded Captain G. and killed the second mate, Wheaton. The jury, under the impression that it was not accompanied by the ess attendant feature of murder, "malice," acquitted him of that crime, and found him guilty of "manslaughter." The Court being of opinion, that, under the act of 1825, the prisoner could not be punished for manslaughter, amended their verdict, by striking out the words, but "guilty of manslaughter;" and the prisoner was discharged.

The Bangor (Maine) Register states that Messrs. N. Hanson, and A. Boggles were drowned. They were engaged in floating logs on a mill, and were both seen on one log—a few moments afterwards they were seen struggling in the water; before any assistance could reach them they both sunk. They were recovered from the water in less than fifteen minutes, and attempts made to resuscitate them, which proved ineffectual. It is said they were both good swimmers, and that, within a rod of them, the water was so shoal that they might have walked to the shore.

New Orleans papers contain the accounts of two acts of violence committed in that place. Mr. Caldwell, the manager of the Camp street Theatre was stabbed on the 31st ult. by a young man named Salande. The affray being seriously represented, the papers decline saying any thing more than that Mr. Caldwell's wounds are not dangerous, and that the matter will be subject to judicial investigation. The other case, is that of Captain Young who was wounded with a pistol, by a man of the name of Patrick Usher, while returning from the Theatre, on the night of the 28th ult. With regard to this also, the most contradictory statements are given: one describing it as a wanton and brutal attack on the part of Usher; and the other representing it as an act of self defence against Young, who was the aggressor. Usher, however, had been apprehended, and is to stand his trial.

The legislature of New York, have *rejected* so much of the report of the committee on the Morgan affair, as recommended the offering a reward of $5000 and the appointment of a travelling committee to visit different parts of the state. The Legislature were of opinion that the $5000 might operate as a temptation to perjury, and thus bring the innocent into danger and suffering—and it was thought that the public mind, already overheated, would be further unnecessarily agitated by the appointment of a travelling committee.

A Philanthropic Barber.—The Plattsburgh Republican says, gravely enough, "On Thursday last, Dr. Thomas dressed hair and shaved in this village, for the benefit of the Greeks; and at evening, the total avails of his services were deposited with the Greek fund in the hands of Mr Moore. This is truly a praiseworthy act, an act of patriotism and benevolence, for which the Doctor deserves much credit."

On the 5th ult. Capt. Allen of the Schr. Morning Star, lying near Blakely, Mobile, and bound to Havana, was murdered by the cook, a free negro. The crew were all in the long boat at the time the murder was committed, carrying out the kedge, and nobody left on board but captain Allen and the cook. Whether they were in dispute we did not hear, but the cook knocked the captain down with a hatchet, and cut him in a shocking manner before the crew could come to his relief. The cook, after the murder, got possession of the arms, and with a gun kept off the crew until morning. In the mean time they went ashore, procured arms, and in the morning took him, after firing several shots, and secured him in jail.

A Court of over and terminer was recently held at Lockport, Niagara county. Judge Rochell charged the grand jury specially in relation to the outrage upon William Morgan. The grand jury examined 46 witnesses, and in their presentment to the court, state, that "having heard all the testimony offered to them, they are confirmed in their opinions that no facts have been disclosed whereby they as jurors upon their oaths could impanels or make presentment or indictment against any citizen for the offence aforesaid, or any offence connected therewith."

CURE FOR INTEMPERANCE.

The facts stated below will go far to convince those who have been hitherto incredulous, if any such there be, of the efficacy of the remedy lately employed to cure inveterate habits of intoxication. The statement is made in a letter to the editors of the Boston Recorder, from Mr. Louis Dwight, a gentleman whose character for veracity and untiring perseverance in the cause of philanthropy and good morals is well known in Boston, and puts to silence all suspicion of the accuracy of the facts. He spent a day and a half in visiting individuals and families in different parts of the city of New York, for the sole purpose of ascertaining the truth of previous statements, and is willing to take the responsibility of furnishing the evidence which has been presented.

T. D. W.—a gentleman of great respectability, with whom I have been many years acquainted, told me, that he had a man in his employment, 50 years of age, who had been addicted to intemperance many years, who expressed a willingness to take any thing but poison to cure him. Mr. W. procured some of the medicine and administered it a few times in consequence of which the old man has lost all thirst for spirituous liquors, and appears like another man. He says, that it cost him fifty dollars a year to get drunk, and now he does not love strong drink, and then says he believes that he may yet rise in the world. This case is of two or three weeks continuance only.

Mr. S. a respectable mechanic, well known here and highly esteemed by many of our acquaintance, says that he has a young friend who was subject to fits of intoxication, once in two or three weeks. He took the medicine six or seven weeks ago, and has lost all hankering for spirituous liquors.

Mr. S. an old man, whom I saw, says he was ten years addicted to intemperance. He took the medicine 3 or 4 weeks since, in consequence of which he has lost all hankering for spirituous liquors.—His employer, a gentleman of respectability, confirms this statement, and says he dismissed this man from his service before he took this medicine and has restored him since. I saw both the individuals here spoken of.

Mr. K. an industrious mechanic, whom I saw, says his brother-in-law, a youth of 19 years, had become a curse to himself and his friends, and had become an outlaw, as to make it necessary to take him to the hospital. The physicians at the hospital, said he could not have lived a fortnight, in the continuance of such excess. This young man took the medicine eight weeks ago, in consequence of which he has lost all thirst for spirituous liquor, and cannot be tempted to touch it. His appearance is changed to that of a temperate and healthy youth. His brother-in-law can use no language strong enough to express his confidence in the efficacy and value of his remedy.

Mr. D. a mechanic in the same neighborhood took this medicine about one week since, having been previously, as we learn from himself and wife very intemperate, and now he has no relish for spirituous liquors. There were great indications of joy and gratitude in the countenance and expression of these people.

P. B. took the medicine about the same time with D. He had been in the habit of drinking 15 or 16 glasses per day, and in his last fit of intoxication, he was drunk five days. His cups were the first thing in the morning and the last at night—and for the last 4 or 5 years, he has been very much abandoned. He dreadful thirst for spirituous liquors is quenched, and he says he is willing to proclaim to the world the benefit he has received from Dr. Chambers.

Mr. A. a young man thirty years of age, has been dreadfully intemperate 15 years. His father, who is now dead, was the same, and brought up his son in his own habits. This young man, has been twice a lunatic; three times brought to the gates of death, by fits; ten times committed to the watch house; and repeatedly brought home drunk to his mother who is a widow, all in consequence of intemperance. He took the medicine seven weeks ago last Friday, and continued to take it till the Tuesday following and he has had no desire of spirituous liquors since. The facts in this case we collected from his mother, his employer and himself. I have seldom seen a more grateful and happy woman than his mother.

A Mr. Duncan, of New Orleans, has discovered that there is a remedy for drunkenness, and what that remedy is. Many instances of reform are mentioned in the southern papers as having resulted from his prescription. The following is said to be his receipt:

"*Receipt.*—Tincture Assafœtida, Tart. Antimony, Ipecacuanha. Mix these with the particular spirit or liquor which you want to shun, and drink a wine glass full every morning, fasting for a week, when I will ensure a voluntary abstinence for one year. An infusion of the leaves of tobacco, will prove a very valuable auxiliary. As soon as any inclination is felt to resume the cup, the remedy must be promptly applied, or there will be a relapse.

The Delaware Gazette contains a certificate of a wonderful cure performed upon Andrew H. Hatton, a common drunkard, by means of Dr. Chambers's medicine. After describing his course of life, he says "he has not taken any liquor since the 26th ult. He now feels vigorous, has a good appetite, sleeps well and thanks God for his mercies."

RAILWAYS.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman travelling in England, dated 14th Feb. 1827; "The engineer and myself having completed, to our satisfaction, an investigation of the Railways of this kingdom, he parts from me this day to embark in one of the first packets for New York. Although I have been for two months examining railways, I am in a greater state of admiration than ever about them. As to the phenomena of the Hetton railway, you can scarcely believe them true when in the midst of them—it will look to you like Rhodomontade to speak of twenty four empty wagons, weighing more than thirty tons, being lowed up hill, all the way by steam, at the rate of eighteen miles an hour, and this upon a plane a mile and a half long. I came down the same plane mounted upon a knee of the loadmost wagon of 24 loaded ones, weighing altogether one hundred tons: they descended the plane by their own gravity, at 7 at slow, and with a solemn sort of grandeur too, when the acceleration gathers to a head, it is as fearful as it is beautiful. They are the popular mode of communication here. Great Britain will soon be covered with them. We could not have constructed a good one without coming over to examine the defects of the existing ones here, for it is only the *perfections* appear in the public works on railways."

The Cincinnati Register of the 14th ult. relates an instance of rapidity in steam boat travelling, so very remarkable, that it cannot but excite surprise and admiration in the most indifferent reader. Under the head of "the West against the World," it says:—"The steamboat Tecumseh has just arrived at Louisville from New Orleans in nine days and four hours, having lost one whole night and part of another by fog—distance 1500 miles. The Tecumseh passed thirteen boats on the way. It will be recollected that within a very few years, the enterprising Louisville gave that enterprising officer, Capt. Shreeve, a public dinner, for performing the trip in twenty-five days!

THINGS THAT I HAVE SEEN.

I have seen the time when the only boat that floated on the surface of the Ohio, was a canoe, propelled by poles used by two persons, one in the bow and the other in the stern.

I have seen the day when the introduction of the keel boat, with a shingle roof, was hailed as a mighty improvement in the business of the west.

I remember the day when the arrival of a Canadian barge, (as the St. Louis boats were called at the head of the Ohio,) was an important event in the transaction of a year.

I remember the day when a passage of four months from Natchez to Pittsburg was called a speedy trip for the best craft on the river; and when the boatmen, a race now extinct, leaped on shore after completing the voyage, they exhibited an air of as much triumph as did the sailors of Columbus on their return from the new world.

I remember the time when the canoe of a white man durst not to be launched on the bosom of the Alleghany.

I remember the time when a trader to Orleans was viewed as the most enterprising, among even the hardy sons of the west; on his return from his six months trip, he was hailed as a traveller who had seen the world.

I remember the day when the borders of the Ohio were a wilderness, and New-Orleans was "*toto orbe divisa*," literally cut off from the whole world.

I have lived to see the day when the desert is flourishing as the rose—when the race of boatmen has become extinct, and their memory only preserved in the traditional tales of our borders.

I have lived to see two splendid cities, one devoted to manufactures, the other to commerce, springing up, where in my last boat, nothing appeared like civilization but the hut of the soldier or of the settler.

I have lived to see a revolution produced by mechanical philosophy, equal to that effected by the art of printing. It has changed the character of western commerce, and almost proves that the poetical wish for "annihilating time and space," was not altogether hyperbolical. By it New-Orleans and Pittsburg have become near neighbors.

I have lived to see the day, when a visit to New Orleans from Cincinnati, requires no more preparation than a visit to a neighboring country town. I remember when it required as much previous arrangement as a voyage to Calcutta.

I have lived to see vessels of 300 tons arriving in 12 or 15 days from New Orleans at Cincinnati, and I calculate upon living to see them arrive in ten days.—*Cincinnati Register.*

The opposition papers in Mexico complain bitterly of the manner in which Generals Negrete and Echavarri were arrested and sent to fortresses. They represent the act as an infringement of the Constitution, and pregnant with very serious consequences.

On the 24th of March, both Houses of the Mexican Congress passed resolutions which placed three thousand of the militia at the disposal of the President of the Republic, for the "purification of Durango" and declared null all the acts and decrees of the authorities of that province, while they remained under coercion or intimidation.

We learn from Mexico, that on the 23d of February, the monk Arenas, whose plot against the government we had occasion to mention some time ago, was condemned to death in the military court. In the following week he was to be shot.

Accounts from Laguira of the 5th ult. represent Bolivar as aiming gladly at the Dictatorship—say, that he is already Dictator, making laws, proclamations, &c. to suit his own views—and more daring to grimace them. The constitution appears to be laid aside. The troops in the interior were deserting daily with their arms, and forming themselves into small pillaging parties. In the neighborhood of Barcelona, the negroes were reported to be in open revolt, and to have massacred two of their officers. One letter says, under date of April the 8th—"New duties are now levied—the tonnage duty, which heretofore was one real per ton on Colombian, American, and English vessels, has been raised to two reals. A few days since, the U. S. frigate Constellation, and schooner Shark, made their appearance off the port. The latter came to anchor for a few hours, but the frigate remained outside, and both soon departed without paying us a visit—a circumstance that in the present state of this country was thought very hardly of by the Americans."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From papers received at New York.

The London Courier of the 17th of March, states, that the Greeks have re-possessed themselves of the ruins of Missolonghi.

The same paper states, that it is no longer doubted that important negotiations have been commenced at Constantinople for the pacification of Greece.

Fresh troops were leaving England for Portugal.

The news of the loss to the Catholic question in the House of Commons had inspired the Catholics of Ireland with the most indignant feelings of regret and indignation. Various plans had been proposed in order to keep the public attention fixed on the question. Among other measures it is proposed to send a deputation of the most powerful Catholics in Ireland to England, in order to obtain a personal interview with the King, and to implore his Majesty to grant his powerful aid to the Catholic cause. The question will be again discussed on the 1st of May.

Mr. Canning was badly engaged during a great part of the 20th of March, at the foreign office, in transacting business with a number of the foreign ambassadors and ministers, among whom were Monsieur Falck, the ambassador from the Netherlands, and Mr. Gallatin, the American minister.

The Liverpool docks were surrendered on the 26th of March, that there was room for about 50 and of vessels which had been obliged to remain at anchor several days in the river. No vessel sailed for the United States between the 16th and 23d of March, except the William Thompson, which was towed out of port by steamboats.

Dishonesty is of such rare occurrence among the Notaries of Paris, (who also act as conveyancers and consigners of money during the arrangements of affairs that pass through their hands) that one of them having on a recent occasion gone off with £2000, the body were so shocked, that they immediately made up the sum to the party injured.

A machine at Exmouth, Eng. has constructed a model of King Solomon's temple, in shell work and minerals, containing 283 windows, 11 doors, 185 pinnacles, 133 pillars, formed of 150,000 English shells. The model is four feet ten inches in length, and three feet seven inches in breadth: the centre tower four feet six in height.

Last month in London, a Jury gave upwards of a hundred dollars damages, in a libel suit against a man, "for pasting a false, scandalous and malicious picture, representing a large unwieldy animal, bearing the resemblance of a sow, which he took up opposite the window of the plaintiff's house, intending it as a representation of the plaintiff's wife."

At the London Asylum for female orphans nearly 2000 deserted females have been sheltered and protected during the past year.

At the London Bow-st. Office, a man named Jumper was charged with robbing a Mr. Trotter. Trotter being too drunk to walk, Jumper was accused of trotting off with his watch.—They were both ordered to stand still till the justice decided.

The trial of Maubreuil, the individual who attacked Prince Talleyrand, as reported in the Courier Francois, is highly curious. The prisoner defended himself, and made a spirited address to the tribunal. He gave a new version to many of the facts which had been published relating to his history, and accused Talleyrand of having employed him to assassinate Buonparte, a deed which his conscience would not allow him to do. He stated that, afterwards, the minister had done him great injury on account of his being possessed of these facts against him, and that the act of violence of which he was guilty was intended more as an indignity than a personal injury. He repeated twice that he regretted that he had not spit upon him. When it was announced that he was to be imprisoned for five years, he said, "it would be longer than he should live, but that it was of no consequence."

THE WAKEFIELDS CASE.

A very curious question of law, we understand, is likely to arise at the trial of this case. It is, whether or not the evidence of Mrs. E. G. Wakefield (or Miss Turner) be admissible. Mr. Wakefield must object to her testimony, unless he wishes to admit that she is not his wife, which, as a marriage did take place, he cannot do without so admitting the whole charge against him, viz. that the marriage was obtained by violence, or a degree of fraud equally fatal to the marriage contract. If the marriage is good in form, and is not rendered null by the manner in which it was procured, the communent rules of law decides that the lady cannot be a witness. In the decision of this question the issue depends with Mr. Wakefield. A collateral issue will, in fact be tried, in which Mr. Wakefield will be the plaintiff, and Mr. Turner, the defendant; and all the real merits of the case will probably come to light in the trial of that collateral issue. If Mr Wakefield should establish that the marriage is good *de jure* as well as *de facto*, his wife will not be placed in the witness box; for in such a case she could appear only to admit all that had yet been proved in favor of the marriage. We have heard, that in this case Mr Turner intends to apply to the Legislature for an act to set aside the marriage of his daughter.—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

A female who lived near Loghrea, in the county of Galway, was recently thrown into a burning lime kiln and burnt to death, by two persons who pretended to have fallen in love with the above girl and her sister, and were about to elope with them. One of the sisters saved herself by flight. The murderers have been arrested.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

The Delaware rose so high last week, in consequence of the heavy rains in the interior, as to overflow the wharves at Bloomsbury, N. J.

36, 10, 8, 13, 30, 48, 18, 35, 31,

were the numbers drawn from the wheel of the Union Canal Lottery, 20th class, in this city on Wednesday afternoon last.

The numbers drawn in the Dismal Swamp Lottery, 6th Class, were

13—45—33—60—40—16—10—21—28.

The Franklin Institute of the state of Pennsylvania, have 52 premiums for competitors at the exhibition to be held in Philadelphia next October.

Orders have been issued to equip the Delaware 74, now at Norfolk, for sea. She is intended to replace the North Carolina, about to return from a three years' cruise, in the Mediterranean.

Potatoes of this year's growth, have been offered for sale in the market of York in this state.

The steamboat Pennsylvania arrived in this city from New York, on Thursday afternoon, at a quarter before seven o'clock.

Monsieur Maelzel, with his Turkish Automaton chessplayer, is now exhibiting in the City of Baltimore. Perhaps the world has not afforded a piece of mechanism so wonderful in every respect, as this automaton, or that has puzzled so much the brains of the curious.

The semi annual *term of* the Philadelphia Court of Oyer and Terminer, was in session two days. Only sixteen indictments for every description of felony were presented.

The Miss Gillingham's announce their "farewell concert" at Baltimore for Monday evening next.

The law for the abolition of slavery in the state of New York goes into force on the 4th of July next. A meeting of the Africans held in Albany, resolved, on motion of the Rev. Mr. Paul, to express their gratitude by a public celebration on the day following their jubilee.

The Norfolk Herald, of the 23d ult. says that general Alexander Smyth will be elected to congress by a very large majority, probably 1000 votes.

A Wayne paper, contains an article headed—"Abduction of Morgan."

The Welland canal in Canada, progresses slowly. It is said the estimates of the cost have successively risen from 8000 to 500,000 pounds through intermediate sums; that the best route was not chosen; and that several years more will be required to complete the work.

A Boat upset in the Delaware, on Tuesday afternoon, and three men who were in it, narrowly escaped drowning.

Shipments of Coal from Mount Carbon, for April, (including the last day of March,) extracted from the Miner's Journal—3865 tons.

An infamous attempt at speculation was lately made by endorsing on the way bill from Whitehall to Albany, that the Rutland, (Vt.) Bank had stopped. The statement was false, and had no ground of plausibility to excuse it. The authors have not been discovered.

Clark's creek. The breach may be repaired at a trifling expense.

The merchants of New York on the first of May removed from the Tontine Coffee House, to the circular room in the Merchant's Exchange, where they will hereafter assemble to transact business.

The papers from the eastward mention that the people of Providence, R. I. have in view the erection of a monument to the memory of the distinguished founder of that town, Roger Williams.

An investigation which took place before the City court in Baltimore, in consequence of the fire in Messrs. Cook and Randall's lumber yard, disclosed an alarming fact. The incendiary confessed his guilt, and stated, that his motive was to obtain liquor—it being the custom to furnish liquor to those who serve the fire engines.

A son of Richard Sheeley, Esq. near Huntingdon, Pa. accidently shot himself with a pistol on the 20th ult.

Miss Kelly has presented to the Cincinnatti Hospital, her share of the proceeds of one evening's performance, $80 25.

The new State Prison of New York, now erecting at Sing Sing, will contain, when completed, eight hundred separate cells.

A child at Danbury, Conn. named Hanford, has accused its mother and brother of murdering another brother, by cutting his throat. The accused have been imprisoned, the reported murdered person has been missing for some time.

The largest Kettle in the World, is at the Convent of Bernardines, of Pisa. It is of cast iron, and is said to be 50 feet in height and 140 feet in circumference.

The number of members allowed by the constitution of Massachusetts to be returned to the second branch of their legislature is four hundred. The city of Boston can send seventy five.

It is said of Gen. M'Clure, of the New York Legislature, that he is in the habit of calling on all members in their places, who use Latin quotations or phrases in their remarks, for a translation. This is a summary mode of punishing the vanity and folly of some would-be learned individuals.

A lad named Benson was drowned in the Canal opposite Norristown. The Norristown Herald, observing, "It is remarkable that since the first of April, some accident has happened to every family residing near the Schuylkill opposite this place."

At Milledgeville, Geo. the proceeds of one night's performance at the Circus were given to the Greek cause. Eighty dollars was the amount received. The other contributions had made the whole amount of donations for that object $175.

It appears from the official canvass of the votes for Governor of the State of Connecticut, that the Hon. Gideon Tomlinson has a majority of 1759. The whole number of votes given was only 15,605. The Hon. John S. Peters is elected Lieut. Governor by a majority of 4019.

The Annual Commencement of the Medical College of South Carolina, took place on the 18th ult. The institution is said to be in a flourishing condition.

The Legislature of New York passed an act, during its late session, appropriating, for the building an Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, the sum of $10,000, provided the Institution raised the same sum. The amount is nearly made up, and subscriptions are now receiving to complete it.

Advices from St. Thomas, by an arrival at New York in 19 days, state that the market was glutted with American produce, business dull, money scarce, and many more sellers than purchasers. Flour was retailing at five and a half to six dollars a barrel.

There is now living in Manchester, Mass. three men, aged 74, 72, and 70 years, two of them soldiers of the revolution, who are now, and for six months in every year, employed in the fishing business, all sailing in the same boat, which is 22 years old.

A horse harnessed to a chaise, was observed during the greater part of last week, tied to the lower end of Merchant's Hall, says the Boston Courier. Some passer by, more considerate than the owner of the beast, towards night, placed on a conspicuous part of the harness the following label:—"Wanted, half a peck of oats. Inquire within."

The Patterson, (N. J.) Intelligencer states that a man aged 104 years, came to that place from New York on foot, a distance of 16 miles, to obtain employment. He is a native of Scotland.

It seems that in a storm on Wednesday week the foundations of a block of six buildings, going up in Bleecker street, New York, were washed away.

The Treasurer of the American Bible Society, received during the month of March, the sum of $5,420, in donations, contributions, and payments for bibles.

Messrs. T. W. Clerke and S. Pearce, have commenced the publication of a "Saturday Evening Gazette" in New York.

An unusually severe storm, which quite "o'er stept the modesty of nature," was experienced in Portland, Maine, on Tuesday of last week.—The shipping sustained considerable damage, and several bridges were swept away.

Mrs. Royall, the authoress, is at present in Norfolk, disposing of her literary labors.

From Virginia we learn that the state of Mr. Randolph's health is such as to preclude the hope of his ever being again able to take his seat in Congress.

The Belvidere, New Jersey, Apollo, says: A fellow named Vammon, committed to Easton jail, some weeks ago for debt, attempted to impose upon his creditors and ourselves by writing, over another signature, an account of his death, and sending a copy to us for publication.

Mad dogs have already made their appearance in the streets of Charlestown. A gentleman and two servants had been bitten by a dog supposed to be mad.

Sir Hudson Lowe, it is stated in the newspapers, has sent for publication to London, a memoir of all the transactions at St. Helena, while he was governor of that island, and the Custodian of Buonaparte.

The legislature of Connecticut convened at Hartford on Wednesday last.

The Baron Mareuil, his Lady, family and suite, arrived at the United States Hotel (Renshaw's) on Thursday from Baltimore.

The funeral of the late Chief Justice Tilghman, which took place on Wednesday afternoon, was such as became the exalted station which he so worthily filled, and the excellent character which he always maintained as a man and citizen.

Green Peas from Norfolk were sold in the New York Market on Saturday at one dollar per peck. In Baltimore market on Wednesday they were selling at fifty cents per peck.

The Kentucky papers state that Randall W. Smith, who shot Dr. Brown and Mr Christopher, his father-in-law, has been tried for the murder of Dr. Brown, found guilty of manslaughter, and been turned loose upon society from some defect in the verdict.

RAPID JUSTICE.

Among facts undeniable, may be classed the celerity with which criminal affairs are dispatched in Turkey. The citation, the defence, the receipt of testimony and argument, the sentence, and the application of punishment, pass in a frightfully laconic manner. In the recent disturbances at Constantinople, three Janissary leaders were arrested, and carried before the Grand Vizier, who thus questioned them:—"Have you any complaint to make against your Sovereign? Are you not pampered, clothed?" "Yes, our Sovereign has pampered us, clothed us." "What has urged you then to revolt?" "It is his wishing to break the Janissaries." "I sentence you to be strangled." They were strangled.

EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1827.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

"JUNIUS," "VIRGINIA," "MARGARET," "GEORGE," "W. P." "CERISE," "SERVIS," "SYNTAX," "GEOFFREY," "A Subscriber," "A Reader," and "a Journal of mournful facts, &c. &c. are received.

"Wm. Trim jr." has introduced himself to us, we believe, for the first time. We are not often compelled to display a categorical disposition—and feel rather reluctant to do so now, but we have no other alternative, or else submit to be saddled with a controversy that it will be difficult to cause it'set going again.

We published some weeks ago, a prize tale entitled "CLARA GLENMURRAY," received by us previous to the first of March last, through the medium of the Post-office. It was requested by the authoress, at the time, that we should return the MS. by the same channel, if it failed to elicit either of the Premiums. After a lapse of nearly two months, since its first announcement, this tale is republished in a paper in this city, and we are there told, (how truly ridiculous soever the assertion is) that it was not the intention of the writer to present it for insertion in our columns. The ingenuity that invented so preposterous a fable appears to us quite unfathomable. We could trace out a sequel to it, however, but that we believe it to be unnecessary to speak of this matter further, as it would seem to be treating in a serious manner what is scarcely deserving refutation.

MR. NIXON'S SECOND CONCERT.

The "Lovers of Song," are invited to partake of a rich bill of fare which is to be served up this evening at the Musical Fund Hall, in Locust street, by Mr. and Mrs. Nixon and sister. It rarely happens that an opportunity is afforded of witnessing a concentration of musical genius so truly pleasing as that combined in these three highly talented individuals. The engagements of Mr. N. in New-York, may prevent his again repeating his Concert for some time, and we sincerely hope he will, on this occasion, meet with that approbation and encouragement from our citizens, which the merits of himself and family entitle him to expect. See the advertisement in this day's paper.

"TALES FOR LEISURE HOURS."

We shall put to press, as soon as a competent list of subscribers are obtained, a work that will afford considerable interest to the younger branches of our citizens, as the title indicates, being a selection of ORIGINAL TALES from the pen of our esteemed friend "ALCANZOR." The volume will comprise upwards of one hundred duodecimo pages, the precise quantity we cannot state—and it will be printed on a good type, and paper, and bound in a handsome style. Price in extra bindings 75 cents—plain 50. We solicit the favourable disposition of our readers generally, towards this literary undertaking. Its success will facilitate the interests of a deserving young gentleman, a citizen of Philadelphia, who has contributed considerably to the advancement of the love of literature in his native city. Subscription papers are placed in the different Book-stores, where names will be received, and also at this office.

We have no *authorized* agent in this city to collect subscribers either for the "Casket" or "Saturday Evening Post." This fact is stated to put the public on their guard against future *impositions*, as many such have recently been played off with singular success.

PENNSYLVANIA CANAL BILL.

The spirit of internal improvement so identified with the events of this age, and the public man, who has not views to that end, thinks his objects incomplete; hence from Georgia to Maine, from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, "the cry is still," improve the old and prepare new modes of conveyance. In a peculiar manner has Pennsylvania been influenced by this all pervading principle, and as the ingenuity and science of our citizens is only called upon to aid the operations of nature, so following her evident designations, we cannot doubt that all that has been looked for will be ultimately obtained.

We have not yet found occasion to notice the passage of the Canal Bill, as it became a law under the Governor's signature at the close of the last session of our Legislature.

A bill so urgently demanded by a majority of the people could scarcely fail of becoming a law, though the opposition that would arise from some parts of the state, not within the immediate operation of the proposed canal, would necessarily retard the progress of the bill, and giving it features, to which, however, its friends might from policy consent, they would never have willingly moulded it. But the amount of opposition, and its respectability, taught the friends of the canal bill that they must yield their private feelings, forego a portion of the good proposed, in order to ensure the certain attainment of a part; making it, as most measures of great importance in skilful hands frequently become, matters of concession rather than force.

The early friends of the canal bill have complained that the recent bill is too diffusive in its provisions; that the money so hardly wrung from the public purse is now to be scattered in the commencement of many works, rather than efficiently applied to the completion of one grand design; though on the whole, there may appear some ramifications in this new channel of public expenditure, some alarming currents to divert public contributions from the great design, still it must be borne in mind, that while certain portions of the state have been pursuing the grand canal, with a single eye towards its improvement, their hopes of a majority to carry their measures through the Legislature, were founded on the concurrence of certain portions of the state, whose calculations of benefit from the main canal were made with a view to its creating a necessity for intersections and branches; and their policy was to secure a completion of their own views, when they could be secured by yielding to those of others. Nor are we to consider other appropriations made by the same bill of less public import; the appropriation for surveying the western shore of the Delaware, was due the citizens of our northern and eastern counties, and the operations of the scheme, if carried into effect, will be tributary to the city, and hence ultimately beneficial to the state.

One feature in the bill has excited some considerable regret among its friends, and especially among those who set a value upon, and justly appreciate, the kind of talents and attainments necessary in the person who has the supervision of such works as the Pennsylvania canal; we allude to the provision of the bill that fixes the compensation of the engineer at $2000 per annum, and requires him to be continually upon the line, or to deduct from his salary a proportionate amount for each day's absence. There seems to be nothing improper in this enactment considered in the abstract. Two thousand dollars seems a tolerably good salary, and, as a general rule, it is right to pay only for labour performed. But it should be recollected, that when a person is not with his family, the separate maintenance creates an extraordinary expence; that two thousand dollars, though desirable as a permanent salary, and especially sufficient if the office to which it belongs confers any particular influence to aid others, may be regarded as quite unequal to extraordinary talents demanded by the exigencies of the time, and to be dismissed from employment, and consequently from reward, when the immediate emergency ceases. Besides, it is always worth a thought whether compensation offered will be accepted: at present the demand for the services of civil engineers is very great, almost every state is exploring its hills and valleys, to ascertain their capabilities of improvement to internal navigation: hence it may be supposed that good engineers will be at no loss to procure liberal wages, particularly as there is a very sensible deficiency in the number of persons capable of performing the duties of civil engineers.

We have heard it suggested, that the valuable services of the individual who now holds the appointment, would be lost to the state unless the clause for *declension* should be expunged, or its consequences provided for from some other source, as his talents, as an engineer and architect, would command a much larger compensation than the state offers. We trust the gentleman alluded to, Mr. Strickland, will suffer the law as it stands to take its operation, remembering that it is the result of labour and concession, and whatever may be his sacrifices, we doubt not another Legislature (and that will assemble in seven months,) will alter so much of the objectionable clause as militates against his interest, and against the opinions of liberal citizens generally; a confidence in the liberality, or rather perhaps the justice of the state, will not, we apprehend, be misplaced.

For the information of our readers generally, we append an abstract of the provision of the canal bill, by which it will be seen that the Legislature of this state had great things in view.

A Canal up the valley of the Juniata, from the eastern section of the Pennsylvania Canal, to a point, at or near Lewistown.

A Canal up the valley of the Kiskiminitas and the Conewaugh, from the western section of the Pennsylvania Canal, to a point, at or near Blairsville.

A Canal up the valley of the Susquehanna, from the eastern section of the Pennsylvania Canal, to a point, at or near the town of Northumberland.

And the following surveys and estimates are ordered:

SURVEYS, From Frankstown on the Juniata, to Johnstown on the Conemaugh, across the Alleghany Mountain, to determine by what kind of works the space between the said two points shall be passed.

——, To ascertain the practicability, and cost of an entire navigable communication between the West Branch of the Susquehanna and the Alleghany River.

SURVEYS TO ASCERTAIN THE LOCATION AND COSTS OF CANALS, from Northumberland up the North Branch of the Susquehanna to the State Line.

——, From the Western Section of the Pennsylvania Canal, near the mouth of the Kiskiminitas, to a point on Lake Erie by the Alleghany River and French Creek, at or near the borough of Erie.

——, And from the City of Pittsburg to the said point, on Lake Erie, by the route of Beaver and Shenango.

SURVEYS AND ESTIMATES, of the route for a Canal and also for a Railway from Philadelphia through Chester and Lancaster Counties, so as to connect by the most eligible route with the Western Section of the Pennsylvania Canal.

——, Down the Brandywine river, to a point, north of the Delaware State Line, thence across the dividing ridge between said river and Chester creek, thence down the same to the river Delaware. And if the waters of the Brandywine cannot be diverted from their natural Channel, then

——, For a Portage or Railway across said ridge.

——, For a Canal or Railway between the North Branch of the Susquehanna and the Lehigh.

——, To ascertain the expence of extending the Pennsylvania Canal, from its termination at the mouth of the Swatara, down the east and west side of the Susquehanna river to the Maryland Line.

——, With the view of ascertaining the most eligible mode of effecting a Navigable Canal Communication, along the valley of the Delaware from Philadelphia, or from Bristol, or any intermediate point, between Bristol and the head of the Tide Water to Carpenters point, and if it should appear that it can be constructed at an average expence not exceeding $12,000 per mile, then a location and contracts for a Canal to be made during the coming season, to the extent of $100,000.

——, To be made through the valleys of Condoguinet, Yellow Breeches, and Conococheque creeks, with a view to the connection of the Rivers Susquehanna and Potomac.

VIEWS AND ESTIMATES, For the purpose of constructing a Railroad from the west end of the Harrisburg Bridge to the borough of Chambersburg and from the west end of the Columbia bridge through York and Gettysburg to Chambersburg.

EXAMINATIONS, of the proposed route of the Schuylkill and Delaware Canal commencing in the vicinity of the U. S. Arsenal upon the Banks of the Schuylkill and terminating at the river Delaware south of the Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

And the Governor is authorised to borrow One Million of dollars for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this law.

The Drama.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 28.—*John Bull* and *The Rendezvous*.—We are confident that no plays presented this season has given more general satisfaction than the comedy of *John Bull* did this evening. Miss Warren personated *Mary Thornberry* in a very effective manner. Mr. Wood, as *Peregrine*, was excellent. Mr. Wemyss' *Tom Shuffleton* was a creditable performance, although we think he might have made it more so. Mr. Jefferson, as *Job Thornberry*, never acted better; but we can hardly find words to express our admiration of Mr. Greene, as *Dennis Bulgruddery*; it was, most unquestionably, one of the best pieces of acting ever exhibited upon our boards, and deservedly drew forth deafening applause. We must not, however, forget to mention, that Mr. Hathwell's *Sir Simon Rochdale* was in his *usual chaste and elegant style!*

Monday, April 30.—Mr. Jefferson's Benefit.—*Touching made Easy*, and *The Spanish Barber*. The widest house this season, the receipts amounting to near thirteen hundred dollars. The first piece (performed for the first, and we hope the last time in this city,) was a "most lame and impotent" affair, and was rendered tolerable only by the exertions of the performers, particularly Mr. Cowell's. The part of *Roman*, in the afterpiece, by Miss E. Jefferson—her first appearance in character, and whom, we are alarmed to find, is not a more successful debut than did her young companion Miss Warren. Her voice is uncommonly sweet, her face and person very handsome, and there is in her manner much archness and *naivette*. The time is not far distant when she will be hailed as one of the best performers in her line, which is decidedly light comedy. Mr. Jefferson fully availed himself of the fine field afforded him for the exercise of his abilities in the character of *Lazarillo*; as with *Peter Patterel* had presented the like opportunity.

Tuesday, May 1.—Mr. Forrest's Benefit.—*Virginius* and *The Hunter of the Alps*.—*Virginius*, Mr. F. Forrest; who appeared for this night only: on which occasion we were pleased to see a full and fashionable house. From the many panegyrics that appeared in the New-York papers upon our young townsman's *Virginius*, our expectations were raised to the highest pitch, and it is with feelings of no ordinary pleasure we say, they were not disappointed; it was a noble performance, surpassing, in many scenes, that of Mr. M'Cready, the original representative of the character. Miss Warren, as *Virginia*, was as charming as ever. We never saw Mr. W. Forrest look or play better. Mr. Greene, as *Appius Claudius*, considering the circumstances under which he took the part, acquitted himself with great credit. Mr. West should have taken it, we think, would he not have done so had it been Mr. Cooper's benefit. Mr. Wood's *Dan Foss*, in the farce, was quite a treat; it might challenge comparison.

Wednesday, May 2d.—Mr. Wood's Benefit, *The Busy Body*, a Grand Opera and *Mutineers*—a tolerably well filled house. The dolittoose troops on a visit to this city, constituted a part of the audience.—The entertainments went off in a very spirited style.

Thursday, May 3d.—Mr. Wemyss' Benefit. *John Bull*, and for the first time in this country, *Husbands and Wives*. From the great applause bestowed upon the Comedy of *John Bull* on Saturday evening last, Mr. Wemyss was induced to take it for his Benefit, and he certainly had no cause to regret the choice; it brought quite a good house—the only difference we saw from the former representation was a perceptible improvement in the acting of Mrs. Wood. The farce of *Husbands & Wives* is a humourous little piece, full of incident, and likely, we think, to become a great favourite—it was subject, as pieces got up in a hurry generally are, to some delays and mistakes, particularly in the mechanical part of the arrangements.

Friday, May 4th.—Mrs. French's Benefit. *Poor Gentleman*, and *The Irishman in London*.

As will be perceived by our advertising column, Mrs. Anderson's and Mr. Jefferson's Jr. Benefit takes place this evening, two deserving performers. On which occasion Miss Warren and Miss E. Jefferson both appear.

Mr. and Mrs. Greene present their claims to public patronage on Monday evening next: we know of no more improving performer than Mrs. Greene, or one who has gained more rapidly on the affections of the public.—She has sustained the various and numerous characters in which she has this season appeared, with credit to herself and satisfaction to the audience.—Of Mr. Greene, we believe there is but one opinion—he is the very predominant *Star* of Irish characters—"himself alone"—*intractable*—they have our best wishes for a *Bumper*.

Mr. Heyl takes his Benefit on Tuesday evening.—From the paucity of our company this season, this young gentleman has frequently been obliged to appear in characters entirely out of his line, and it is no mean praise, when we say, he has generally been happy in his efforts to please.—The entertainments he offers are attractive, but we believe it is only necessary to say that he is one of our own citizens, to insure him the patronage which the exercise of *native talent* should always elicit.

Miss Warren's Benefit is announced for Wednesday evening, we anticipate a *jam*.

NEW YORK.—Mr. Macready has appeared as *Rob Roy*; *Damon Pythias*, Mrs. Knight.

Mr. Povey, brother of Mrs. Knight, made his first appearance on Tuesday evening, at the Park Theatre, as *Hawthorn*, in *Love in a Village*.

Mr. M. S. Phillips made his first appearance on any stage at the same Theatre, on Wednesday evening, as *Mawworm* (Hypocrite,) and *Brumagem* (Lock and Key.)

Mr. E. Forrest's Benefit took place at the Bowery Theatre, on Wednesday evening, (the night after he appeared in Philadelphia!!!) he performed *King Lear*.

Brian Boroihme has been revived at the Chatham Theatre.

Mr. Pelby performed *William Tell* for his daughter's Benefit at the Boston Theatre on Monday evening last.

Mr. Cooper is performing to crowded houses at New Orleans—Mrs. Tatnall is also there.

Miss Kelly's Benefit and last appearance at Cincinnati, took place on the 21st ult. The entertainments were the *Honey Moon* and *Turn Out*.

There has been much excitement in Cincinnati, on the subject of Miss Kelly's withdrawal from the stage, suspicion having been entertained that her sickness was not sufficient to prevent her performance—her physician has, however, published a certificate of her *sickness*—and the editor of the Register, has the following notice to his clamorous correspondents:

"We have received several communications on the subject of late theatrical disappointments, all highly complimentary to Miss Kelly; but as they imply a state of public sentiment which we are sure does not exist, we decline publishing them; they would tend to keep alive discussion which ought to cease, and keep alive uneasy feelings in the bosom of a highly gifted being, whose stay amongst us, every honourable and hospitable individual desires to render as pleasant as possible."

A London paper says, Merrion's "School for Grown Children," is the most successful comedy that has been brought out at either of the Winter Theatres for a considerable time. Its attraction is unprecedented in the history of the modern drama. The receipts increase nightly, and the treasury is reaping a plentiful harvest at the hands of the author of Speed the Plough, who, at different periods of his life, has contributed so much to the amusement of Town and Country.

An American debutante, by the name of Brothers, has attempted Mrs. Haller, at Drury Lane, without, as we infer from the critical notices, much success. Mr. Kean played the *Stranger* to her very carelessly and indifferently.

A Miss Fanny Ayton, "a Macclesfield lass of one-and-twenty," is performing the *prima donna* parts of the London Italian opera, with great success. She made her debut in *Nisetta*, in the "Gazza Ladra," and repeated the character three or four successive nights. Both the singing and acting are spoken of with high praise.

A friend having pointed out to Sheridan that Lord Kenyon had fallen asleep at the first representation of *Pizarro*, and that, too, in the midst of *Rolla's* fine speech to the Peruvian soldiers, the dramatist felt rather mortified; but instantly recovering his usual good humour, he said, "Ah! poor man! let him sleep! he thinks he is on the Bench."

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.

Ship Ohio, Garwin, 19 days, New Orleans, mdze.
Brig James Sterling, Willis, 9 days, Newbern, via Point Petre, Guad. molasses.
—— Benjamin Franklin, Wing, 4 days, New York, cotton.
—— Acorn, House, 7 days, Boston, mdze.
—— Columbian, Rogers, 17 days, Laguira, mdze.
Schr. Naomi, Cornell, 5 days, Petersburg, cotton.
—— Triton, Brooks, 2 days, New York, mdze.
—— Georgetown, Dennon, 30 hours, New York, mdze.
—— American Coaster, Somers, 5 days, Albany, iron ore.
—— Enterprize, Hussey, 7 days, Nantucket, oil and candles.
—— Com. Decatur, Core, 3 days, Folly Landing, grain.
—— Fortune, Dunn, 13 days, St. John, N. B. plaister.
—— North America, Irons, 2 days, Norfolk, lumber.
—— Commerce, Weeks, 2 days, New York, mdze.
—— Mount Vernon, Ireland, 7 days, Baltimore, mdze.
—— Gen. Stark, Baker, 7 days, Charleston, mdze.
—— Perseverance, Irons, 2 days, Norfolk, lumber.
—— Cerus, Sears, 9 days, Halifax, mdze.
—— M'Donough, Nickerson, 7 days, Charleston, cotton.
—— William Penn, Clark, 7 days, Boston, mdze.
—— Lydia Davis, Davis, 4 days, Richmond, mdze.
—— Molly, Rogers, 4 days, New York, mdze.
—— Domestic, Hall, 5 days, Providence, mdze.
Sloop Active, Alberson, 4 days, Richmond, mdze.
—— Cygnet, Starbuck, 3 days, Nantucket, oil, &c.
—— Speed, Rose, 2 days, New York, mdze.

CLEARED.

Ships Tobacco Plant, Read, Savannah or Mobile; Delaware, Mullin, Savannah; Fanny, Foulke, St. Petersburg.

Brigs Pilot, Milton, Boston; Palm, Uscelio, Boston; Industry, Dunbar, New Bedford; Forrest, Brooke, Havre; Native, Tilden, St. Thomas; Ann, Eldridge, Hayti; Ann, Snow, Antwerp; Hillow, Lincoln, Boston; Maine, Davis, Halifax.

Barques Ocean, Bolton, Wilmington, N. C.;

Schrs. Greek, Cobb, Elizabeth City; James Monroe, Chambers, Norfolk; Alon, Hall, Providence, R. I.; Forrester, Bevan, St. Jago de Cuba; Farmer's Ingenuity, Petit, Baltimore; Eleanor, Stewart, Richmond; Centurion, Pierpont, New York; Mary Ann, Warner, Jeremie; Nexus, Hibbins, Ann Cayes; Philadelphia, Leaming, Newbern, N. C.; Ruby, Linnekin, Boston; Dove, Briggs, New York; Chancellor, Doyle, New York; Gen. Putnam, Lunt, Halifax; Criterion, Baker, St. Johns, N. B.; Odin, Weeks, Fredericsburg.

Sloops Planter, Townshend, Baltimore; Henry, Washington, Savannah; Prince Maurice, Taubman, Newbern, N. C.; Boston Packet, Taylor, New York.

Explosion.—On Tuesday, the 17th inst. about 1 o'clock, P. M. the powder mill of Mr. John Read, near Sommerstown, Montgomery county, Pa. with all its contents, consisting of 1500 weight of powder, and the same quantity of saltpetre, were totally demolished. Two hands that were employed in the mill at the time, one of whom, named Henry Weaver, we regret to say, was almost instantaneously deprived of life; and the other, Frederick Polig, although severely wounded, is said to be in a fair way of recovery. Mr. Reed's loss is estimated at $6,000. Our informant says, that it was not ascertained how the explosion originated.

Aquatic Race.—The schooners Charles and Thistle, started from White Hall slip, N. York, at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning, for a bet of five hundred dollars, on a race around the Southwest Spit. The Charles reached the slip again in four hours and thirty-eight minutes, the Thistle in five hours and twenty-three minutes—being beaten by forty-five minutes. Wind fresh from North West.

☞ By Divine Permission, the Rev. C. P. KRAUTH, from Martinsburg, Va. will enter on his Pastoral duties on Sunday morning, 6th inst. at the Academy Hall, North Fourth, near Arch st.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday evening, the 2d inst. by Lewis D. Belair, Esq. WILLIAM WILKINSON, Esq. Attorney at Law, to Miss ESTHER B. MUSGRAVE, daughter of the late Aaron Musgrave, all of the N. L.

On Thursday evening, the 26th ult. by the Rev. William C. Mead, Mr. DANIEL BAKER, of Lewistown, Delaware, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Capt. Pearce, of Southwark.

On Tuesday evening, the 1st inst. by Joseph Watson, Esq. Mayor, ISAIAH P. LARGE, of Bucks county, Penn. to MARIA, daughter of John Katz, of the N. L.

At the Friends' Meeting House, Baltimore, THOMAS E. WALKER, merchant, of Philadelphia, to ANN, daughter of Philip E. Thomas, Esq. of the former place.

On the 22th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Dunn, Mr. MICHAEL MATHERS, to Miss MARY OVERS, both of this city.

On the 26th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Dunn, Mr. WILLIAM WARNER, to Miss SUSAN PLANK, all of this city.

On the 25th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Schaeffer, Mr. PHILIP HOFFMAN, of Penn Township, to Miss ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of John Bowman, of the Northern Liberties.

On the 30th ult. by the Right Rev. Bishop Conwell, Mr. WILLIAM SAVILLE, to Miss LOUISA, daughter of Mr. James Eiton, Sen.

On Monday morning, the 30th ult. by the Rev. Benjamin Allen, Lieut. HORATIO N. CRABB, of the U. S. Marine Corps, to Miss REBECCA, daughter of Mr. Joseph Karrick.

On the 1st inst. by the Rev. J. L. Dagg, Mr. JAMES GOODFELLOW, to Miss MARY REDMAN, both of Philadelphia.

At Liverpool, Eng. Capt. DUFFEY, of the brig Laura, to Miss HAMILTON alias William Brown, the celebrated Sailoress of that vessel. She has resumed female attire, but threatens, if affairs are not well conducted on board, she will turn Jack Tar again, and take command.

At Providence, R. I. Mr. RICHARD CRAYCROFT, of Philadelphia, to Miss LOUISA LOVEJOY, of Concord, Mass.

DIED.

On the 30th inst. J. W. F. Son of J. R. Pollock, aged 2 years and 4 months.

On the 2d inst. Miss MARY RAMSEY, aged 25 years.

On the 2d inst. aged 76 years, Mr. ANTHONY FANNEN, an old and respectable inhabitant of this city.

On Wednesday morning, the 2d inst. after a long and painful illness, Mrs. KEZIAH M. wife of Jesse Dickinson, Jr. aged 22 years.

On the 2d inst. JAMES GILMORE, aged about 90 years.

On Wednesday evening, the 2d inst. after a short illness, Mr. CHARLES MELBECK, aged 55.

On Friday afternoon, the 27th ult. after a long and painful illness, aged 26 years, FELICITE THAIS MOLIERRE, niece of P. Lacombe.

On the 30th ult. after a painful and lingering illness, with a will resigned to that of her Heavenly Father, Mrs. MARY, consort of Joseph Wetham, aged 32 years.

On the 30th ult. after a lingering illness, aged 27 years, WILLIAM, son of Michael Baker.

On the 25th inst. after a short illness, aged 17 years, JOHN GLENDOUR EVANS, eldest son of Cadwalader Evans, of this city.

On the 30th ult. after a lingering illness, aged 31 years, Mr. GEORGE SAUNDERS, of the firm of Field, Fobes & Co.

On the 29th ult. at midnight, the Hon. WILLIAM TILGHMAN, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, aged 71 years.

On the 28th ult. AZELIA HOWARD, infant daughter of William C. Graham.

On Sunday evening, at his residence, at New York, the Hon. RUFUS KING, aged 73 years.

On board the U. S schr. Shark, at Mesurado, Africa, on the 13th of February last, ALEXANDER F. PORTER, aged 20 years, nephew of Gen. D. Porter, and son of Mrs. Ann P. Boulden, of Elkton, Maryland.

Deaths during the past week.

	Adults.	Children	Total
Philadelphia,	31	37	68
New-York,	49	44	93
Baltimore,	10	7	17

TO THE PUBLIC.

MEDICAL NOTICE TO THE AFFLICTED.

THE Compound Vegetable Syrup, for the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Mercurial Rheumatism, Swellings in different parts of the body also eruptions or sores on the Skin, which, if neglected, are known to produce affection of the Lungs, the Liver, the Spleen, and Kidneys; and of all other organs essential to life; which disorders if medical aid be employed in due time, the patient can be cured in much sooner, and with less expense and suffering. This remedy never fails in curing the diseases above mentioned. It has been tried in so many cases, that it is proved to be superior to any other Medicine ever offered to the public. The discoveries of this Medicine has given particular attention to Cancerous Sores, which occur on the Skin from Measles and Small Pox, and in the Neck from the King's Evil or from Fevers, and vitiated and impure state of the blood. This Compound Vegetable Syrup corrects the vitiated state of the blood, and prevents serious disorders. A constant supply of this valuable Medicine may be had at

No. 584 Walnut above 2d Street, north side.

Also, a Pulmonary Balsam, which has proved efficacious in Coughs proceeding from colds, and pulmonary affections generally. May 5—4t

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Nathan De Benneville, late of the County of Philadelphia, deceased, are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present the same duly attested to

GEO. DE BENNEVILLE, Administrator.

Rate of Township, May 1, 1827. May 5—4t*

MANTUA MILITARY ACADEMY,

2½ miles West of Philadelphia.

THE duties of this Institution will be resumed on the 2d of May next.

Military exercise, during the hours of recreation, is added to the usual branches, consisting of Greek, Latin, French, Spanish, English, Geography, with the use of the globes and construction of maps, Arithmetic, theoretically and practically, Geometry, in English and French, Algebra, &c. Ancient and Modern History, Elocution, Composition, Book-Keeping.

Simulant uniform.—Same course—2 pair of white and 2 of unbleached drilling pantaloons, with five white ball buttons brown.

References—Messrs. Samuel Breck, J. Clemi, Whitton Evans, W. P. Farrand, Samuel Hollingsworth, P. Lacombe, M. P. Lefourcade, Mark Richards, Daniel Smith.

For terms, and other particulars, apply to

May 5—3t* V. VALUE, Principal.

PHYSIOGRAPHICAL PAINTING ROOMS,

108 CHESNUT STREET,

Opposite the American Daily Advertiser Office.

THE ARTIST, (from London, recently from New-York,) begs to announce to the inhabitants of this city, that he has brought from England the celebrated Patent Machine for taking *LIKENESSES*, which is constructed on a Mathematical Principle that cannot fail of producing a most correct outline of the features in the short space of a few minutes. Those Ladies and Gentlemen who are desirous of obtaining a faithful Portrait of themselves or friends, can, at a charge of only FIFTY CENTS, with a Frame and Glass included, be gratified in their wishes.

Also, Superior Shaded Profiles, at one dollar.

Miniatures on Ivory, at very low prices.

The Artist having met with great encouragement in New-York, hopes also to meet with the same success from the inhabitants of this city.

☞ DRAWING taught on the most reasonable terms, in either of the following branches:—Crayon, Landscape, Flower, or Miniature Painting.

*** Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call and see the different specimens. May 5—3t

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY COMLY & TEVIS,
No. 75 MARKET STREET.

Package Sale of American Manufactures.

On Wednesday morning, the 9th May, at 10 o'clock, on liberal credit,

200 packages Domestic Goods.

Comprising a general assortment of articles manufactured in the vicinity of Philadelphia.

Also, an assortment of brown and bleached sheetings and shirtings.

AT PRIVATE SALE.—4-4 and 7-4 high colored Canton Crape Shawls and black satins, entitled to debenture. May 5

THEATRE.

Mrs. Anderson and Mr. Jefferson Jr's. Benefit.
Miss Warren's Seventh and Miss E. Jefferson's Second Appearance.

THIS EVENING, May 5,
Will be presented the favourite Comedy, in 5 acts, called

SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.

Rostrad,	Mr. Wood
Apsl,	Mr. Warren
Pothers,	Mr. Jefferson, Jr.
Nicholas,	Mr. Jefferson
Mrs. Greville,	Mrs. Anderson
Rose Sidney,	Miss Warren

Between the Play and Farce, (by particular desire,) the Comic Duett of

Tommy Tompkins and Polly Hopkins.

Tommy Tompkins,	Mr. Jefferson
Polly Hopkins,	Mr. Jefferson, Jr.

A PAS SEUL BY MISS MESTAYER

To conclude with a Musical Afterpiece, in 2 acts, called

THE SPANISH BARBER,

Or, the Fruitless Precaution.

Doctor Bartholo,	Mr. Warren
Lazarillo,	Mr. Jefferson
Rosina, (her second appearance on any stage,)	Miss E. Jefferson

(By particular desire) the favorite ballad of THE LAST ROSE OF SUMMER, by Miss E. Jefferson.

Mr. & Mrs. GREENE'S Benefit on Monday, when will be presented the MANAGER IN DISTRESS—JOHN BULL.—*Lady Caroline Braymore* (for that night) Mrs. GREENE—and the new Farce of OLD & YOUNG.

Mr. HEYL'S Benefit on Tuesday.

CONCERT.

THE Performance of Vocal Music on Wednesday evening having received the most gratifying reception from the Ladies and Gentlemen present, Mr. & Mrs. NIXON and Miss NIXON beg leave to inform the inhabitants of Philadelphia, that, not being able to remain longer in town than the present week, their second CONCERT will be given at the Hall of the Musical Fund Society, THIS EVENING the 5th inst. when the following selection of Italian Compositions, Scotch and Irish Melodies, &c. will be performed:

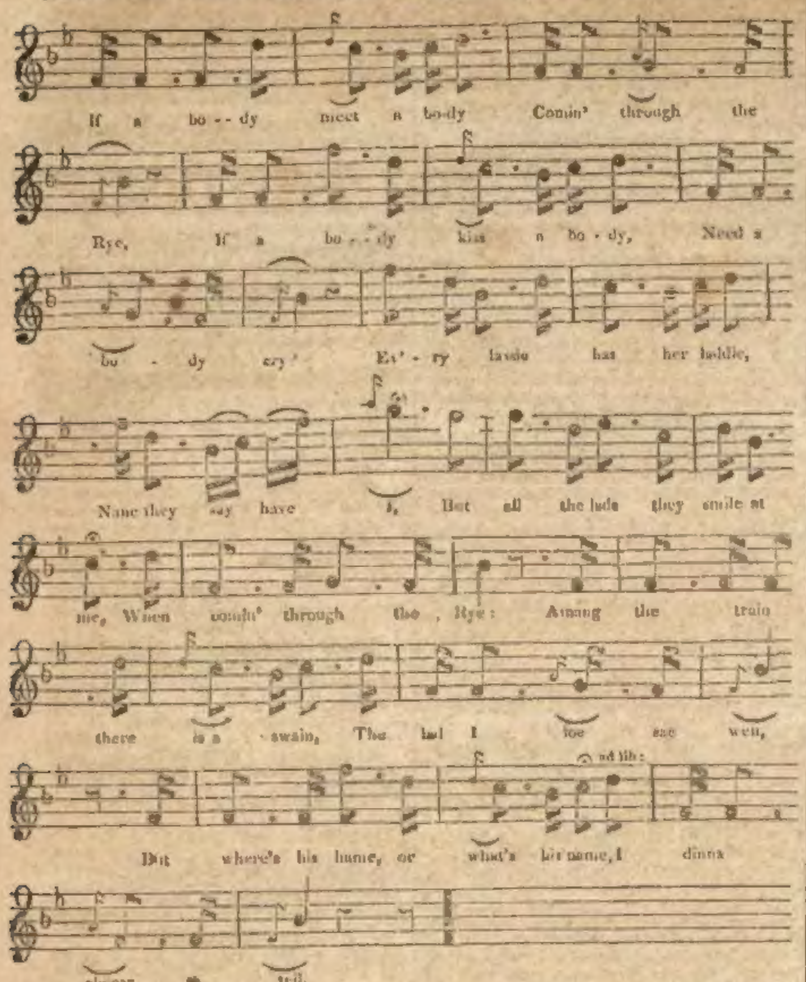
Trio—Copenhagen Waltz, (arranged for voices.)
Swiss Melody.
Solo—Di tanti palpiti, Rossini.
Duett—I saw from the beach, Irish Melody.
Trio—Sleep my child, (air, "Scots wha hae,") Arranged by W. Nixon.
Song, Hudson.
Duett—Has sorrow thy young days shaded, Irish Melody.
Song, W. Nixon.
Duett, (for piano forte)—Overture to Attaliade, Auber.
Duett—Ve come mobile, Verdi.

PART II.

Glee—May Fly, Callcott.
Solo—La donna che e amante, Cimarosa.
Duett—Ye banks and braes, Scotch Melody.
Song—Had I a heart for falsehood framed, (air Gramachree.)
Song—Ko-na-go-heagh, Irish

COMIN' THRO' THE RYE.

A FAVOURITE SCOTCH BALLAD,

SUNG BY MRS. KNIGHT, WITH GREAT APPLAUSE.

If a body meet a body
Comin' frae the town,
If a body kiss a body
Need a body frown?
Ev'ry lassie has her laddie,
Nane they say have I,
But all the lads they smile at me
When comin' through the rye:
Among the train there is a swain,
The lad I loe nae well,
But where's his name, or what's his name
I dinna choose to tell.

If a body meet a body
Comin' through the glen,
If a body kiss a body
Need the world a' ken?
Ilk a Jenny has her Jocky,
Nane they say have I,
But all the lads they smile on me
Turn what the waur am I?
Among the train there is a swain,
The youth I loe nae well,
But where's his name, or what's his name
I dinna choose to tell.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ENIGMA.

My first's with the monarch in splendour so grand,
On the edge of the earth I'm permitted to stand;
Hellowns my presence, in heaven I rest,
With the faithless I'm curs'd, with the righteous am blest.

My second's at home, every thought I do bless,
I'm with the soldier in all his distress;
I'm sung with each song, each trio I end,
And with the bold sailor I always contend.

My third to the field does accomp'ny the plough,
With post and postillion I ride the town through;
I fight with the private, with captive I yield,
And Macedon's monarch of old I did shield.

My fourth in the vespers of pity does sound,
Since time has begun with each year I roll round;
I ever do dwell in the land of the free,
In the depths of the ocean my name you will see.

My whole is a friend and a staff to the slave,
I dwell with the fearful as well as the brave,
And in the retreat when the soldiers do fly,
If I were not with them they'd conquer or die.

HECUBA.

Solutions to the Conundrums in our last.

1. They toil not, neither do they spin.
2. Because he runs for the plate.
3. Because it is barren. (baron)
4. A pack of cards.
5. The last in *week*.
6. Because its between two eyes.
7. Understanding.

THE BROKEN HEART.

I.

SHE sank by slow degrees away,
As gentle flow'rets droop and die,
When severed from the parent spray;
But yet within her faded eye
There was expression, calm, though high
So much of heav'n with earth was mix'd;
That as she yielded up her breath,
Death seem'd to have no triumph there,
For, oh! she triumph'd over death.

II.

She fell, as falls the lonely dove,
When sever'd from its beauteous mate;
Yet thinking more of him whose love
Had made her own heart desolate,
Than of her own bright visions crost,
All for which life is valued, lost.
She sank by slow degrees away,
So calmly from her sorrows borne,
'Twas like the opening blush of day,
So softly spread—ye scarce can say,
Which is the twilight, which the morn.

When Rousseau once retired to a village, he had to learn to endure its conversation; for this purpose he was compelled to invent an expedient to get rid of his uneasy sensations. "Alone," says Rousseau, "I have never known ennui, even when perfectly unoccupied, my imagination, filling the void was sufficient to busy me. It is only the inactive chit chat of the room, when every one is seated face to face, and only moving their tongues, which I never could support. There to be a fixture, nailed with one hand on the other, to settle the state of the weather, or watch the flies about one, or what is worse, to be bandying compliments, this to me is not bearable." *D'Israeli.*

THE PRINTER.

There are dark spots on the fairest features of existence, and the printer, though subject in his vocation to more CROSSES and MARKS and BLOTS and ELOPS and PRESS-GIVENS and FALSE IMPRESSIONS, than most other men; yet he has many FAIR PROOFS of the kindness of patrons and friends, to cheer him in his course; a consolation that he DISTRIBUTES useful knowledge to thousands, CHASES the WRINKLES from the brow of care, CORRECTS the ERRORS and removes the FALSE IMPRESSIONS of the public mind—PLANES down the asperities, and SMOOTHS the prejudices of life—and though he is aware that he is himself but a poor TYPE for the observance of others, and does not aspire "TO LEAD the way," yet he ever strives to make his paper an INDEX TO POINT to an UPRIGHT LINE of conduct—the RECEPTACLE of opinions and sound moral sentiments that all may CULL. For this he asks but the approval of good men, and the encouragement of kind patrons; and though when he shall be STRUCK OFF from the FILE of life—a PENSION put to his earthly existence, and the COFFIN become the RECEPTACLE of his FORM, no COLUMN or IMPOSING STONE, shall MARK the spot where is fixed the narrow, clayey BED, yet he trusts his memory will remain IMPRINTED on the heart of his friends, his VIRTUES be TRACED from their recollection, and no REGISTER of his faults being recorded against him, he may stand at the final TRIAL, JUSTIFIED before the great HEAD and FOUNT of all mercy and goodness.

THE HAPPY PAIR.

Says Dick to Jack, "your neighbours say
You wrangle with your wife each day."
"Poo, poo," says Jack, "they only joke,
'Tis now a fortnight since we spoke."

A WIFE WANTED.

Ye fair ones attend—I've an offer to make ye;
In Hymen's soft bands I am anxious to live;
For better, for worse, a companion I'll take me,
Provided she fills the description I give.

I neither expect, nor can hope for perfection,
For that never yet was a Bachelor's lot,
But choosing a wife, I would make a selection,
Which many in my situation would not.

I'd have—let me see—no, I'd not have a beauty,
For beautiful women are apt to be vain;
Yet with a small share, I would think it a duty
To take her, be thankful, and never complain.

Her form must be good, without art to constrain it
And rather above than below middle size;
A something (it puzzles my brain to explain it)
Like eloquent language must flow from her eyes.

She must be well bred—or I could not respect her:
Good natur'd and modest, but not over coy;
Her mind well inform'd, 'tis the purified nectar,
That sweetens the cup of hymenal joy.

Her home she must love, and domestic employment,
Have practical knowledge of household affairs;
And make it a part of her highest enjoyment,
To soften my troubles and lighten my cares.

Her age I would have, at least to be twenty,
But not exceed twenty five at the most;
And girth of that age being ev'ry where plenty,
I hope to get one of the numerous host.

No fortune I ask for I've no predilection
For glitter and show, or the pomp of high life;
I wish to be bound by the cords of affection,
And now I have drawn you a sketch of a wife.

If any possess the above requisitions
And wish to be bound with conjugal band,
They'll please to step Hward, they know the conditions—
Enquire of the Printer I'm always at hand.

CŒLEBS, Jun.

CURIOUS EXHIBITION.

On entering the Museum, we were witnesses to rather a curious exhibition. I should first mention that the Persians are in the habit of sleeping on the flat roofs of their houses, during the summer months. Day was just breaking when we arrived. As the houses of the poor classes are generally not more than eight feet high, we had a full view of nearly the whole population in bed; many were asleep; some few had awoke; others were getting out of bed, to make their morning toilettes. The scene was highly entertaining, and brought to mind the story of Le Diable Boiteux, unroofing the houses for the gratification of Don Cleofas.

[Keppel's Journey.

MODE OF DISPERSING LOCUSTS.

We traversed the grand steppe or desert of Astrakhan for two days. On the evening of the first of August, we arrived at a Russian village, which was surrounded by a considerable tract of well cultivated land. While changing horses, I witnessed what was to me a very curious sight; a vast flight of locusts, extending fifteen miles, suddenly made their appearance from the east, and came in a huge phalanx to attack the crops. In an instant every villager was on the road to his own field. Some took dogs, others were on horseback, and others ran shouting and clapping their hands all the way, the inhabitants finding from experience that the locusts very much dislike noise. My fellow traveller told me, that in the colony of Karass, which the locusts came in sight, not only all the inhabitants, but the military turn out, and endeavour to drive them off by drums and fifes, and a perpetual discharge of musketry. The enemy, thus repulsed, make a speedy retreat, and commit their depredations on the land of those who are less on the alert to resist them.

[Ib.

The following inscription is copied from a door in a village in Dorsetshire, England:—"John Stibbins, taylor, shoemaker, and astronomur. I also keeps a journeyman to do all kinds of carpenters and blacksmiths works, and to hang bells, &c. Any ludey or genteelman as bespeaks a coat or a pair of breeches, may have it on Friday or Saturday without fail.—N. B. being rumered abroad that I intend leaving of business on account of my being elected church warding, I hope my friends wont give care to such blood thirsty reporters.

JOHN STIBBINS."

TO PRESERVE THE TEETH.

Let finely pulverised charcoal be heated to redness in an iron kettle, and, while hot, poured into a bowl of clean water. Put this immediately into a bottle and cork it tight.—When used, shake it up, take a small quantity in the mouth, and rub the teeth. Every thing that renders the breath unpleasant, and is injurious and destructive to the teeth, will be removed. Or, if a dry powder is preferred, the charcoal may be put into the phial and secured from the air by a tight cork.

This is the cheapest, the most convenient, and the effectual preservative for the teeth. There is nothing about it unpleasant or injurious; while many of the tooth-powders that have been peddled about the country as a *sure elixir*, are unpleasant to the taste, detrimental to the health, injurious to the gums, and destructive to the teeth; and other of these wonderful preparations, are nothing but pulverised charcoal, which any one may prepare for himself in fifteen minutes, and thus save his twenty-five cents.—*Chemist.*

ST. PAUL'S CLOCK.—The following is an exact description of the outside of St. Paul's clock, (London)

The diameter of the dial plate, 18 feet 10 inches.
The hour hand, 5 feet 8 inches.
The minute hand, 9 feet 8 inches.
The hour figures, 2 feet 2 inches.
The minute figures, 1 foot each.
The minutes strokes, 6 inches.
And the rim to the minutes, 43 feet.

The following is taken from a tomb stone, at Gunwallow, near Helstone, Cornwall.

SHALL	WE,	ALL,	DIE?
WE	SHALL	DIE	ALL.
ALL	DIE	SHALL	WE?
DIE	ALL.	WE	SHALL.

PLEBEAN PLEASANTRY.

An Abbe, who was very fat, coming late in the evening to a fortified city, and meeting with a countryman, asked him if he could get in at the gate; "I believe so," said the peasant, looking at him joucosely, "for I saw a wagon load of hay go in there this morning."

TO PRINTERS.

FOR Sale, a Second-Hand WASHINGTON PRESS, Super Royal Size. Has been used but little, and is in complete order—terms, very low for cash.

ALSO—About 180 lbs. PICA GREEK, Rowallan's Cast, has only been used to print 600 copies of a pamphlet of 40 pages—price very low.

ALSO—800 lbs. PEARL TYPE, mostly Rowallan's Cast, has been used only in Stereotyping—will be put up in small founts to suit purchasers—very low.

ALSO—200 lbs. LONG PRIMER, White's No. 3.

A very extensive and beautiful assortment of JOB TYPE and Borders of all descriptions, &c.

An assortment of Mather's PRINTING INK.

Apply at J. HOWE'S
Stereotype Foundry and Printer's Warehouse, corner of Crown and Callowhill streets.

Applications by mail must be post paid.
march 25—tf

Frankford Boarding School FOR GIRLS.

A BOARDING School for girls is opened in the pleasant and healthy Borough of Frankford, Philadelphia.

In this School will be taught, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography and Needle work, by an experienced female teacher.

For boarding, washing and lodging, $100 per annum, payable quarterly in advance; the necessary stationary will be furnished, (if required) at moderate price. No charge will be made for class books—the house to accommodate the family and school is airy and pleasant, and has a communication with the city twice a day (stages) for admittance apply to the subscribers in Frankford.

NATHAN HARPER, }
ELIZABETH HARPER, } Superintendants.

In Philadelphia, parents and guardians are respectfully referred to Dr. John Moore Arch street; Nathan Shoemaker, Chesnut street; Benjamin and Thomas Kite, No. 50 North Third street; Bennet & Walton, No. 37 Market street; or to John & Moses Lancaster, in New Fourth street, above Callowhill street. April 14—4t*

A CARD.

TO HOUSE KEEPERS.

AS the females in all families are parties only interested in keeping furniture in the neatest manner, I take the liberty to recommend to their particular notice an article under the name of FURNITURE PASTE, which, when applied according to the directions accompanying the Box, will with little labour give the furniture a polish and gloss, equal in lustre to plate glass. Price 25 cents per Box, it is nearly as cheap as common wax.

ALSO, Black Varnish, of a superior quality, for Varnishing coal grates, ash pans, fenders, locks and jams.—This Varnish has a beautiful gloss, and will stand a great heat. (Price 25 cents per bottle.) For sale by

PETER LEHMAN,
march 2—tf Druggist, No. 320 Market street.

JANE R. BURD

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public in general, she has removed her Confectionary business from No. 105 Chesnut street, near Fifth street, to No. 101 Chesnut street, between Third and Fourth streets, to the house lately occupied by Mr. Townsend, clock and watch maker, immediately opposite Poulson's Office; where she has to let two rooms on the first floor which would, (on account of the central and public situation,) suit an actor, a seminary, or many other branches of business. April 14—tf

CLARK & CHESNUT,

BOOKBINDERS and paper rulers, over No. 25 Market street, Philadelphia, where all kinds of binding will be done in a superior manner; blank books ruled and bound to any pattern. Likewise, old books repaired and rebound, as above. April 14—tf

CHARLES THUM,

CLOCK & WATCHMAKER,
No. 4, North Sixth Street,
Two doors from Market street, west side.

THE LADIES' DENTIST.

Ayez la votre Bouche un grand coin chargez jour;
Le d'entiste et le tartre ajoutez de l'Acteur,
Mettez Blanchisser ces dents, et l'on aura tel sourire
Semblable tous les Cieux a notre aimable empire.

DOCTOR GOURAUD, Surgeon Operator and Dentist, from Paris, regularly bred Surgeon in that Capital, offers his services to the Ladies of this city, to all the diseases that require the exercise of the art, of a perfect Dentist; in extracting the latter from their teeth, without inflicting them pain; giving to all their cavities with either silver or gold leaves; or a new invented amalgamation, recently introduced in the art of Obturation, for their preservation, which is applied in the mouth, without any pain or danger—extract with dexterity and ease the decayed Teeth, roots and snags; bleach artificial Teeth, so as to give, on a very exquisite beauty and elegance, which will puzzle a connoisseur himself or her to discover them; as they will be, if not handsomer, not at least the rules prescribed by nature as the advantageous system of the mouth, and the remaining sections of their form, will allow me to act, to bring them to their former state of perfection, or about the least injury to the gums—separate them with a View to relieve them from their decayed parts, for the purpose to replace them—transplant from one mouth to another, one, two, or three teeth; in case they may be not chased from persons prejudiced by a misplaced reward.

The operations will be always warranted before undertaken, according to the health of the parties, as well as their general state, in an attentive hour's sense, having for a more endeavor to accomplish anything in the game. The case on which I shall judge the success or not of the operations, have been acquired from a long experience, and a skilful practice in different capitals of Europe, as well as in different cities of the United States, to bring back some features of nature to her primitive state, and which they should have, (when a young disorder, or increasing in amount with the first dentition, in the neglect of parents who have not had them removed in time. Parents, nevertheless, whose are of such a nature that I have known, in my long practice in both hemispheres, some young ladies of respectable families, under an elegant feature, who could not have their cutting consummation in a becoming, without troubling of the irregularities of their Teeth; when compared their mouths with those of their young friends, brought to me by their parents in favour of the necessary care to regulate their growth from their childhood, in bringing them to some perfect limited, whose knowledge of the deliberate diseases, which alters that most enticing part of our person. I warning you, the mouth by some skill, but experienced and salutary persons, to regulate and to help them in their progressive growth till 18 years old. I have often had at my disposal young ladies of 16 years to me, under attention and encouraging half a dozen to more Teeth, between the age of 14 to 16, not enclosing the most beautiful open mouth, to find in the next appearance of their elegant mouths, that all their Teeth remained on the body and some times disappointing both of their Teeth; they were to be justly censured for. It is neglect of their parents. By whatever indisposition or tooth ache, which had not been felt until the bloom of their mouth and a secret appeal from mother nature on their features, to make one of her favorited girls to become a partner for life, had painted their cheeks which could not be mended only but by the help of art; and more than I have returned to sweet health of their face, to the contemptible ignorance of a country Empiric, whose knowledge did not extend further than to extract a tooth, mutilating the jaw, tearing the gland, bringing with it a part of the mandible, making terror to the heart of a patient, and a disgust to the most noble art. And if they had attempted to implant single teeth, it was done without removing those of their decayed parts in which the fangs were left, and the new ones, by the pressure of the gum, the nerves, and many other disorders, they have contributed to ruin the principles of a part of the population against the art, as well as against the artist, until now and then, some noble minded persons, ashamed with such performances, and my experimental the benefit of the profession, wished to their patients, have given full exercise of the benefit of the art to society, and recommended its superiority for health and comfort to mankind; an art which rises in a state of celebrity throughout Europe, and has begun these last years to be looked in the country.

The various operations performed in the art of Odontalgie, or Dental Surgery, that I make at this advertisement cannot embrace them all—I shall now limit myself, leaving to those whose bad state of their Teeth need some assistance, that, from a simple tooth with a silver or gold stem, that I shall have a variety of them by me, for insertion, from one Tooth to a full set of upper or lower jaw, to a complete artificial jaw, with a variety of Species. To those who may still be deprived entirely of their Teeth, even to 6 or 8 may warranting their use in masticating food, and advancing their mouths with two opposite natural pearly Teeth; make either, with the theory of the Hippocratian, natural speech, of such a perfection as will be hardly noticed. Of many persons of my acquaintance, who have been deprived of their Teeth, may have their mouths filled in not with either silver, platina or gold ornaments. The pearl of those respectable and precious substances, will be united rather hard, with the or residue to facilitate the placement of every one of you, who have teeth that need operation, and I will be without the least fear of being taxed with extravagance or imposition in my charges, leaving it to an enlightened public to judge of my operations.

Those ladies who will place their confidence in me for the preservation of their children's Teeth, in regulating their defects, will find, that nothing will be neglected on my part to ensure their high trust, and fulfil their wishes, so as to leave to those persons behind to return their thanks to them at a future period, for the care they had taken in time, to preserve their teeth, the best ornament of their youth, the purest pearls, well fixed in the ivory, and in every instance, the means to restore the most pleasing smiles to the loveliest, from a mouth adorned with a double row of pearls; free from any unpleasant mouth which, decayed teeth, and teeth corroded with tartar mixed with saliva—as they generally exhale an offensive which is at once disgusting to the sight, as much as offensive to the smell.

I will not undertake any operation, without warranting success, and when it should be for the benefit of my patient's teeth and mouth; as there often are cases where nature, whose bad state of teeth, and their defects, the cause of which, the most able Dentist could not overpower, without taking very expensive, and not useful, I hope I have to them to decide, after I shall have given them my opinion, and will assist all the powers of my mind to please the ladies, so as to secure a share of their patronage.

Doctor GOURAUD'S Vegetable Dentifrice, (or Tooth Powder) Fluid Dentifrice, Analytical Drops, or Anti-scorbutic Lotion, for the cure of Tooth-ache, Ulcers (Specific), and other varieties of Tooth Powder, and Flavors to the taste of Teeth, gums and mouth in the various manners of warranted efficacious, are at the same time sincered.

PHILADELPHIA: No. 187 South Third street, next door to the corner of Spruce street. GOURAUD

J. & T. WOOD,

No. 8, NORTH SECOND STREET,

HAVE just received, in addition to their former extensive assortment, the following articles, which they now offer on liberal terms.

Rich figured, shaded and plaid Gros de Nap Ribands,
Rich Gauze Ribands, 7-16 and 7-32,
Gauze Cap Ribands,
Plain and plain edged Satin and Taffeta Ribands,
White, black and coloured Gros de Nap, plain and watered,
Plaid and figured Gros de Naps,
Belt Ribands, No. 7 and 9,
Rich fancy Hdkfs. and Scarfs,
White, black and green double Florence,
Do. assorted double and single do.
Green, white and black Crapes and Crape Lisse,
Do. do. Thule Lace,
Black Mode and 7-8 Italian Lutestring,
Figured and plain black and coloured Silk Vestings,
4-4 brown Linen Cambrics,
4-4 and 6-4 do. imitation do.
Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Canton Crapes, Crape Robes, Shawls and Scarfs,
Black and coloured Silk Shawls, 4, 5 and 6-4,
Black and cross-barred Silk Hdkfs. fringed,
Black white and assorted Sarsnets and Sarsnaws,
Figured and plain 4-4 Bobinet Lace,
Embroidered Bobinet Veils,
Plain and Embroidered Gauze do.
Bobbert Laces, Frills and Quillings,
A superior assortment of Thread Lace,
Also, 1 case super London single milled drab Cassimeres. march 31—6t

WATTS & RIPPON.

DAVID CLARK, respectfully informs the public that he is publishing a second edition of that valuable Hymn Book published by Messrs. Anderson & Meehan, in the year 1810, containing in one volume the Psalms and Hymns of Dr. Watts, as arranged by Dr. Rippon's selection. Two hundred pages of the work are already stereotyped. The propriety of including both these works in one volume will appear, when it is remembered that Dr. Rippon originally designed his Selection to be an appendix to the Psalms and Hymns of Dr. Watts. As to form, the second edition will differ from the first, in being printed with large type, and on a larger page. As to matter, no alteration whatever will be made, either in the Hymns or their arrangement, but into the Indexes of the work a valuable improvement will be introduced.

In the first edition there was distinct sets of Indexes of first lines of Scriptures and of subjects for the two parts of the work. In the present edition the Indexes of the Selection will, without any omission be incorporated with those of the arrangement, so as to have one complete set of Indexes for the whole volume.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be embellished with a vignette title, and portraits of Watts and Rippon.

1. The above work will be printed on fine paper, from new Stereotype plates.

2. It will be handsomely and strongly bound in Sheep.

3. The price to Subscribers will be One Dollar per copy.

4. Persons who obtain Eight Subscribers and become responsible for the payment, shall be entitled to the ninth copy gratis.

5. To booksellers and persons obtaining a large number of subscribers, a liberal discount will be made.

No. 116 North Fourth street, Philadelphia.

*** The Editors of the Columbian Star, Washington Telegraph and Baltimore Patriot, will please insert this advertisement for one week, and forward their bills to the editor of this paper. Jan. 27—tf

Military Trimming, Coach Lace and Furniture Fringe Manufactory,

No. 99, NORTH THIRD ST. Philadelphia,
(A few doors below the City Hotel opposite side.)

WHERE is constantly kept on hand for wholesale and retail, on the lowest terms, a complete assortment of Swords, Epaulette Caps and other Military articles, Coach Lace and Furniture Fringe, silk, cotton and worsted Cords, Braids, &c.

Letters from any part of the United States, post paid, will be punctually attended to.

march 31—6m HENRY KORN.

CANARY, MOCKING & RED BIRDS.

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking and red BIRDS for sale at No. 173 Cherry st. the first house above 8th st. feb 4—1y

PORCELAIN TEETH.

THE Subscribers inform the public that they have succeeded in Manufacturing Porcelain Teeth of a very superior quality, which in form and color, cannot be distinguished from Natural Teeth.

They are prepared to furnish single Teeth, and complete sets so perfectly fitted to the mouth, as to perform all the functions of the Natural teeth, and of any that may be required.

The superiority of Porcelain Teeth, in beauty, cleanliness and durability, is acknowledged by all who have used them, and will be manifest on inspection.

Specimens may be seen at their Office, No. 160 Race street. VAN PELT & MILLIKENNEY, Dentists.

N. B. All operations on the Teeth performed in the best manner, and on mod rate terms. Dec. 20—tf

Straw Bonnet Manufactory.

MRS. E. HENLEY,
No. 4 NORTH SECOND STREET,

CONTINUES to manufacture Straw and Gimp Cottage Bonnets, of fashionable patterns.

SHE HAS ON HAND.

English Straw Hats of the newest fashion, American Straw and Gimp Cottage Bonnets, Leghorn Flats and Crowns, do. Bolivar Hats, men's and boy's Leghorn, Sea Grass and Manilla Hats, pink, blue, white and black Satins, do. do. Marcuas, gauze, garniture and other fancy Ribbons, plain Satin and taffety do. piping Cords, and a great variety of Millinery trimmings. Straw Plat and Chain Gimp, by the single yard or larger quantity

N. B. Country Merchants and Milliners supplied on liberal terms. march 21—6t

Fashionable Clothing Store.

THE Subscriber, thankful for past favours, takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has now on hand, a very extensive assortment of ready made Clothing of every description, suitable for the season, which he is determined to sell at very reduced prices, for cash, as it is his wish to reduce his stock. Persons wishing to purchase, are requested to call and examine for themselves.

A. SO, a handsome assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, of the most fashionable colours, which will be made to order, in the neatest manner, and in the most fashionable style.

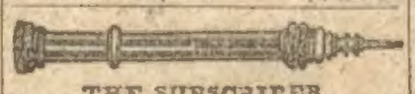
S. DEWEES,
No. 181 1-2, South Front street, (or Drawbridge.)
march 10—3m

Genuine Wines and Liquors.

DAVID DANKEN,

KEEPS constantly on hand *Middlesex and Fotoll* at his Store, No. 40 Chesnut street, near Second, and at his *Warehouse*, in Strawberry street. Old Madeira Wine, do. Sherry, do. do. Royal Co. Port do.—Also, Old Champagne Brandy. 2d and 4th proof, do. Cognac, do. do. Wesep. Anker Gin, &c. do. Jamaica Rum.

The above Wines and Liquors have been carefully selected from the most approved Brands, and are now received from the Importers. april 14—3m



THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAS always for sale, a handsome assortment of Ever Pointed Pencils of all kinds, Tooth Picks, Tweezers, &c.

ALSO, Gold and silver Pens, Thimbles and Fancy Jewellery of every description, which he will sell wholesale and retail at the very lowest cash prices.

JOHN C. FARR,
No. 38, Market street, one door below Third st.
A supply of Leads for the above pencils always on hand. march 3—6m

School Books and Stationary.

STORY of Jack Halyard, the Sailor Boy, or the various Perils, designed for American children in the misses and schools, published and for sale by Uriah Hunt, 147 Market street, price 31 cents.

Also, The Traveller's Guide, or Pocket Gazetteer of the United States, with an appendix containing a description of some of the principal places in Canada, with tables of distance of places, the population, commerce, Revenue, public debt, principal Canals, and railroads in the United States, illustrated by a map by Jedidiah Morse, and Richard Colleon. Price 75 cents.—With a general assortment of books and stationary. Teachers, Country Merchants and others supplied on liberal terms. April 14—tf

TO JOB PRINTERS.

RED & BLUE INK, of a superior quality, warranted not to settle, and to work clear.

J. HOWE,
march 17—tf Corner of Crown & Callowhill sts.

Scott's Commentary, vol. 3d.

IS now ready for delivery to subscribers. Apply to J. HOWE,
Corner of Crown and Callowhill streets.

N. B. Subscribers in a remote part of the city will be waited upon in a few days. april 7—tf

Hydrants, Lead and Iron Pipes.

ROWLEY AND ALBURGER, PLUMBERS,

NORTH WEST corner of Decatur and Carpenter streets, directly in rear of the Arcade, have constantly on hand, small iron pipes, and lead pipes of all sizes of their manufacture, all of which will be fixed on reasonable terms. Hydrants of all kinds made and repaired. April 14—6m

EVAN C. SMITH

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he proposes to take eight boys, to be instructed in the elementary branches of a useful and polite English education; comprising writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar and elocution, at thirty dollars per quarter, washing included. Stationary supplied at the usual prices. Reference may be had by applying to Mr. John Owen, Teacher, 131 Lombard street, to Mr. Lemuel E. White, or to Mr. Burnett, in 6th street, near Prune. April 21—3t*

IMPORTANT

To those inflicted with Indigestion.

THE CELEBRATED

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC ELIXIR.

A MEDICINE of the highest virtue to persons labouring under indigestion or debility of the stomach, from the relaxing effects of the warm season—such as

Loss of Appetite,	Sickness of the Stomach,
Pain in the Pit of the Stomach	Belching up sour water from the Stomach,
Costiveness,	Dizziness of the Head,
Flatulency and moving of wind in the Bowels,	Lowness of Spirits,
	Palpitation of the Heart,

With General Weakness of the Whole Body.

The basis of this Elixir is vegetable, and perfectly innocent in its operation; it destroys that sour in the stomach it is taken, and stops the morbid secretion by giving strength to the muscular fibre of that important organ, by which means the peristaltic motion of the intestines is increased, and costiveness obviated; a new action is given to the system, which puts an end to a train of distressing nervous sensations.

We, the undersigned, having been afflicted with indigestion, loss of appetite, and great weakness about the stomach and bowels, attended with an inward fever for many years past, for the cure of which we have had recourse to a great many remedies without relief, on the recommendation of a friend, we have been induced to try the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir, from which we have found complete relief; and we feel it a duty to recommend this excellent medicine to all who are afflicted with the above complaints.

MARGARET BEERMAN, 121 Lombard street.
JOHN TAPPER, 47 Orchard street.
ALEX. STEWART, 332 Grand street.
JACOB SHARP, 1 Hester street.

Poughkeepsie, March 20, 1828.

J. Van Demur.

Friend—Having accidentally heard of thy Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir, I arrive in New York and I procured two bottles, which I have taken according to thy directions, which have done me more good than all the medicine prescribed for me for years past, by some of the most eminent physicians in this place. My complaint has been wind in the bowels with a sour taste of the stomach after taking my food, which occasioned such sparks of palpitation of my heart, that great drops of sweat would stand on my body for hours together. My suffering in this complaint has been very great for many years, and the wonderful relief this Elixir has given me, I feel has been too great to be permanent. Please to write me thy opinion on the subject and send me two bottles of thy valuable Elixir. With esteem,

THOMAS B. WILLIS.

I do hereby certify that I have been afflicted with the above complaint with still more violence for some time and have taken two bottles of Elixir, which has completely relieved me. JAMES ARCHER,
Corner of Orchard and Rose streets.
New York, July 3, 1828.

The Genuine Elixir is sold by

J. THOMPSON, wholesale and retail, at the N. W. corner of Market and Second streets, Philadelphia, and GARRETSON, corner of Fifth and Race streets.
april 31—10t

LEBANON GARDEN.

THIS pleasant place of resort has been fitted up for the special accommodation of gentlemen desirous to retire from the disagreeable cares of business. Various kinds of refreshments are kept on hand for that purpose, and the bar stored with the best assortment of liquors—Turtle Soup served up every Sunday. april 21—3t

BARTLESON & HARMER,

N. E. CORNER OF SECOND & PINE STREET,

HAVE on hand, an extensive assortment of THREE VENETIAN BLINDS, which they offer low for cash. They also keep a neat number of the most fashionable wool made BLINDS, of various sizes, equal to any ever offered for sale on this continent. feb. 3—tf

CLOTHING STORE.

ASHTON & SON, TAILORS,
No. 16 MARKET-STREET, PHILADA.

OFFER for Sale a handsome stock of Seasonable Clothing, consisting in part of Blue, Black, Bronze, Green and Plumb DRESS COATS; Blue, Brown, Claret and Citron Frocks; Drab and Blue Box; Bang up and New Market Coats; Blue, Green and Mixtures Coatees, Pantaloons, Vests, &c. of various qualities, colours and patterns.

Ready-made Linen, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Gloves, Hosiery, &c. together with an elegant assortment of Superior Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. which will be made to order, and warranted to fit both MAN and MIND.

Also, On hand a large assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's CLOAKS.

Wholesale dealers in any of the above articles are invited to call and examine previous to purchasing.
oct. 11—tf

GEORGE W. FARR,

WOOLLEN DRAPER & TAILOR,
No. 204 MARKET STREET,
Next door above the Red Lion Hotel.

HAS received by late arrivals from London an elegant assortment of blue, black, olive, claret, bronze, grey, brown, mixed, and a variety of fancy colored Cloths and Cassimeres, Hosiery, Linen, Hats & Haberdashery manufactory. Also, a variety of Bengal black and blue Silk Vestings, Barcelonas, plain and figured Marseilles, fancy and plain Silk Velvets, Toilenett, Valencia, figured and plain Cravats, plain and ruffled linen and cotton Shirts, Collars, &c. Gloves, Stockings, English and German Silk Handkerchiefs, all of which will be sold from ten to fifteen per cent. lower than they can be purchased in the United States. Medical students, Country Merchants and others visiting the city, will please to call and examine the above.

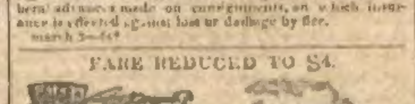
N. B. One years credit will be given to all regular dealers, or a liberal discount for cash. march 24—1y

JOHN D. DAVIS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

CORNER of Market and Front streets, Pittsburgh.—Merchandize received on storage, or forwarded. Liberal advances made on consignments, on which insurance is effected against loss or damage by fire. march 3—6t*

FARE REDUCED TO $4.



Citizens' Line for New York,

THROUGH IN ONE DAY.

Via Bordentown and Washington, 24 miles land carriage, in conjunction with the steam boats PENNSYLVANIA and CONGRESS.

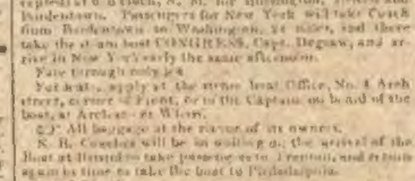
THE steam boat PENNSYLVANIA, Captain Kellum, leaves Arch street wharf every morning, (Sunday excepted) at 6 o'clock, A. M. for Burlington, Trenton and Bordentown. Passengers for New York will take Coach from Bordentown to Washington, 24 miles, and there take the steam boat CONGRESS, Capt. Degaw, and arrive in New York early the same afternoon.

Fare through only $4

For tickets, apply at the stage boat Office, No. 4 Arch street, corner of Front, or to the Captain on board of the boat, at Arch st. or Wharf.

☞ All baggage at the risque of the owners.

N. B. Coaches will be in waiting at the arrival of the Boat at Bordentown to take passengers to Trenton, and return again in time to take the boat to Philadelphia.
march 24—tf



THE FEMALE'S SPECIFIC.

IT HAS NEVER FAILED.

THIS Medicine, the never failing powers of which can be proved by reference to ladies of the greatest respectability in this city, can always be had at No. 169, SPRUCE STREET, between Fourth and Fifth, where application can be made either by letter, or personally.
march 10—6m

The Family Tea Warehouse.

WILLIAM YATES,

At John Fields old stand No. 74 1-2 South 2d street, HAS opened a retail Tea warehouse, for the supplying of families with the best teas at reasonable prices.

Superior Hyson, Cadiz and Gunpowder Teas, (the real aborigines) saved in lead, and those who have to sell again. Ap 21—tf

To Book Binders, Copper Plate Printers, &c.

TO RENT over three rooms in a central situation for business, with very good light. Apply at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post, 115 Chesnut street.
april 21—tf

Dr. BECKER'S EYE SALVE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has just received a fresh supply of the above valuable medicine, which he will dispose of Wholesale or Retail at his Wholesale and Retail Drug and Apothecary Store, north east corner of Third and Callowhill streets. JOSEPH REVERT.

N. B. A liberal allowance made to those who purchase to sell again. april 21—tf

Philadelphia Institution

FOR correcting Impediments of Speech upon Mr. Leigh's System, No. 108 NORTH FRONT ST.
march 24—3t

For Sale Cheap—for Cash.

TWO excellent Iron Presses, one Imperial, and the other Super-Royal size—also several founts of Type suitable for a small Printing Office. Apply at this Office, where every information will be given and the articles shown. april 21—tf

Canton Crape Shawls, &c. &c.

JUST received by the Subscriber, a beautiful assortment of plain and small bordered white Canton Crape Shawls, 4-4 and 5-4 plain white and coloured Crape Scarfs, Canton Crapes and Robe Dresses, some long and short sashes, neat and white cotton Stockings, women's white and black cotton and silk Hose, Sarsnett Dittoes, fine twisted black Bombazette and Everlastings, (for coatees,) Vestings, &c. All of which are offered at the lowest prices.

THOMAS RHOADS,
No. 44 North Second street, between Market and Arch.

ASSIGNMENT.

WHEREAS ISAAC C. ABBITT, of Centreville, in the county of Salem, hath this day executed a deed of assignment, to the subscriber, of all his estate, real, personal and mixt, for the equal benefit of his creditors: now, therefore, Notice is hereby given, to the creditors of the said Isaac C. Abbitt, that they present their claims to the subscriber, under oath or affirmation, on or before the 17th day of October next ensuing, or they will be barred from receiving a dividend of the estate of the said assignor. ISAAC JOHNSON,

Dated April 17th, 1827. Assignee.
april 28—6t

DR. MEAD'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS.

A SAFE and effectual remedy for all that deranged states of the digestive organs constituting *Dyspepsia* or *Indigestion*.

This medicine is the invention of a physician who has applied his study and practice for a number of years to this distressing disease, and is therefore the result of much experience. Induced by the duties he owes to society, the proprietor has adopted this mode of circulation in order to give it a greater range of publicity, and that it may become more extensively useful than it could possibly be were it confined within the private practice of any individual whatever. These Pills have been several years in the hands of the proprietor, and the rapidity of their sales, and numerous certificates in their favor, leave ample testimony to the efficacy of the remedy. They operate mildly through all stages, and require no restraint in diet to prevent cold, as they are entirely free from mercury in any form whatever.

Sold in New York by O. & W. Holt, 168 Pearl street, who are sole agents for the proprietor; in Philadelphia, by Smith & Pearsall, corner of Market and Third st.; Isaac Thompson, corner of Market and Second streets; Samuel P. Griffiths, Jr. corner of Chesnut